The Racine Journal.

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IN FAVOR OF THE CITY OF RACINE

Judge Seaman Hands Down Decision in Water Works Co. Test Case.

AND IT FAVORS CITY OF RACINE

The Document is Quite Lengthy--An Interview With Attorney John B. Simmons--He Reviews the Decision Intelligently.

Judge Seaman, of the United States court, last night handed down his decision in the case of the Boston Deposit and Safety company against the city, known by the people as the Racine Water company against the city of Racine. It is virtually a victory for the city. Attorney John B. Simmons, one of the attorneys for the city, says of the case:

The opinion of Judge Seaman in the case of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust company against the City of Racine and others, upon the application of the plaintiff for a temporary injunction, does not affect any substantial rights of the city nor lay down any principles of law which would not be conceded by any fair-minded citizen.

As the nature of the injunction sought may not be generally understood, it may be well to explain that the purpose of the motion was to enjoin the city from holding any test of the water works, as ordered by the city for July 28, 1898, and further, to restrain the extension and use of the present system of flushing tanks employed by the city in flushing sewers.

In passing upon the motion, the judge says: "I deem it unnecessary to pass upon issues presented by the bill beyond those directly called for in the present status of the order for a test."

Among other things, it was contended on the part of the plaintiff and the Water company that the provisions of its franchise, that the works should "be so constructed as to be able, by direct pressure of the pumps, the connection with the standpipe being closed to throw 20 streams from any 20 hydrants, using 400 feet of 2½ inch rubber hose, with one inch ring nozzle, to a vertical height of 70 feet in still air, or to furnish 6 streams from any six hydrants through the same amount of hose and 1¼ inch nozzle, under a pressure of 125 pounds at the hydrant, so long as desired," refers only to the first or initial test of the water works prior to their acceptance, and that the city had no right to require similar tests under the clause authorizing it to call for subsequent annual tests. This contention, the judge holds to be erroneous and sustains the right of the city to require such extreme test annually. In concluding this part of his opinion, the judge says: "Whether this constitutes a test beyond practical needs, as the bill and supporting affidavits assert, or is clearly within such needs as asserted on behalf of the city, is not open to consideration. The franchise was accepted with this condition attached, and the city is entitled to the benefits of the test prescribed, either as a factor of safety, or otherwise, provided, of course, the conditions exist under which the test may be called for.

With reference to the further contention that the Trust company could not be bound by any agreement entered into by the Water company to substitute the method of flushing sewers by automatic tanks for that contemplated by the franchise, by which the flushing was to be done through the fire hydrants, Judge Seaman says: "An issue in this regard is tendered by the bill, but it affects the operation of the sewerage system of defendant city and for ultimate determination requires full proofs and hearing, and I am satisfied that the motion cannot be granted for an injunction pendente lite to prevent the maintenance of the flushing system as now existing." He then expresses the opinion that the means for controlling supply of water to the flushing tanks has been either defective or not properly looked after, the result of which has been the use of an excessive amount of water, and intimates that provision should be made for better control by mutual supervision or otherwise, and that unless this is done, it might hereafter become the subject for regulation by an order in the action pending the final hearing.

The court next discusses the meaning of the word "year" as used in the franchise in connection with the provision for an annual test, and holds that it should be construed as a franchise year rather than a calendar year, that is to say, a year commencing with the adoption of the franchise on the 17th day of August, and as the city had held one test during the year preceding August 17, 1898, it was not entitled to another in July. In this connection, the court further holds that owing to the changed conditions with reference to the flushing of sewers before the Water company should be called upon to give the extreme franchise test, provision should be made either for closing the flushing connections while the test is being made, or placing them under the control of the Water company.

In concluding, the court says: "The right to reasonable tests for the object of ascertaining the condition and ability of the water works to meet the public requirements, especially for fire purposes, is clearly intended by the ordinance, and must be preserved. * * * As the pending order for a test is neither within the terms of the ordinance (referring here to the date upon which it was ordered to be held), nor accompanied by provisions for a fair test, under the changed conditions, the injunction must issue, as prayed for, against its enforcement or any proceedings for a forfeiture founded thereon. This order is granted, however, without prejudice to such action as may be taken on the part of the city, if so advised, to institute future tests within the purposes of the ordinance, although it would seem desirable for the interest of all concerned to enter into an amicable arrangement for the exhibition of the capacity of the works at a time and under conditions which will afford satisfactory evidence to the city and may furnish light for the purposes of this controversy."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the right of the city to demand annual tests, according to its construction of the franchise, is fully sustained; that its right to hold the test ordered for the present year was denied mainly on the ground that it could not demand two tests in the same year; and as it has been the common practice to close the flushing tanks while the works was being tested, and that privilege has never been refused the Water company on their request, the remarks of the court in that connection cannot be considered adverse to the city.

DEATH ON THE RAILS.

Eight Are Killed in a Collision Between a Passenger and a Freight in Canada.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 15.—The Grand Trunk Express from Montreal for Toronto collided with a freight near Murry Hill early this morning. Eight passengers were killed or fatally injured and many injured. They are: Dead, Engineer Brady of the express; Fireman MacDonald of the express; fireman of the freight, name unknown; two passengers, names unknown. Three passengers names unknown, are fatally injured. Twenty passengers, most of them in the Pullman cars, were hurt. The express ran into an open switch and smashed into the freight.

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Come to the Journal or see our agent, J. Z. Collier, Union Grove, Wis. Prices right. Work first class.

Dr. L. P. Valentine of Somers can be found at his office at Western Union every afternoon. Calls promptly attended to.

Book and magazine binding nearly done at the Journal Office.

SUPERVISORS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Meet at Ten This Morning at County Clerk's Office.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD

George Ela Elected Chairman For the Ensuing Year—Several New Faces Seen But Most of Members Have Seen Service in County Affairs.

The county board of supervisors met this morning in the court house in annual session. Chairman George Ela of Rochester, called the board to order and there were several new faces in the personnel of the body, although it could be plainly seen the county folks were represented by old tried and true men who have seen years of service in county affairs. There was George Ela of Rochester, assemblyman-elect of the Second district and a prominent farmer from the western end of the county. Mt. Pleasant was represented by Henry J. Herzog, ex-chairman of the board and one of the best posted men in the county in affairs pertaining to its interests.

William Schenkenberger sat in the chair reserved for the township of Waterford. Mr. Shenkenberger is an ex-chairman of the board and a capable man, sometimes referred to by Racine people as the "watch dog" of the body. He is a harness maker by trade.

A. N. Aldrich, also an ex-chairman of the board represented the village of Burlington and the townships represented by N. H. Ayres, a veteran member of the board. Mr. Ayres takes H. E. Zimmerman's place.

Caledonia's interests are looked after by W. C. Smith, an old member of the board, and Raymond again comes to the front with G. Scheck, another veteran in county affairs. Both are well known farmers.

H. C. Williams sits in the chair allotted to the people of Union Grove. He is an old resident of the county and has seen considerable service on the board before. The township of Yorkville is represented by a new member, Wm. Lory, a farmer and one of the leading citizens in that section of the county. That he will make a useful and valuable member is assured.

H. F. Johnson again comes in to look after the interests of Norway. Mr. Johnson is a valuable member of the board and the people of Norway made no mistake in choosing him to succeed himself.

Dover also has a new man in the county board. Frank Cox is the gentleman and he is known from one end of the county to the other. Mr. Cox is a farmer and thoroughly capable of looking after the interests of his constituents.

Louis Stuebe represents the First ward of the city and he has seen several years' service. Thomas L. Williams, a leading citizen and taxpayer, is the representative of the Second ward, and Charles Epstein sits in the Third ward chair, made vacant by the resignation of David Rowlands. Mr. Epstein is a large property owner and conducts a grocery store on Villa street.

The Fourth ward is represented by V. J. Jandl, agent for the Bohemian Brewing Co. of Chicago. This is his first experience as a supervisor. Charles Mohr fills the Fifth ward chair. He is proprietor of Mohr's hotel on State street and a careful business man.

Frank Ticknor again sits as the representative of the Sixth ward. He is a valuable member of the board and well up in parliamentary rules.

Seventh ward voters and tax payers know when to keep a good man when they have him, and again return George Miller. Mr. Miller has had many years' experience on the board, and his neighbors appreciate his services.

All in all, the county board of supervisors for 1898 is a representative body of men and fully capable of administering the affairs of the county.

THE BUSINESS SESSION.

Chairman George Ela, chairman of the board of supervisors, called the annual meeting of the board together at 10 o'clock this morning at the office of the county clerk of Racine county. All the members were in attendance and the various towns and wards of Racine were represented by the following gentlemen:

First Ward—Louis H. Steube.
Second Ward—Thos. L. Williams.
Third Ward—Charles Epstein.
Fourth Ward—V. J. Jandl.
Fifth Ward—Charles J. Mohr.
Sixth Ward—Frank G. Ticknor.
Seventh Ward—George Miller.
Village of Burlington—A. N. Aldrich.
Village of Union Grove—H. C. Williams.
Burlington—N. H. Ayres.
Caledonia—W. C. Smith.
Dover—Frank Cox.
Mt. Pleasant—Henry J. Herzog.
Norway—Henry F. Johnson.
Raymond—G. Scheck.
Rochester—George Ela.
Waterford—William Schenkenberg.
Yorkville—William Lory.

George Ela was elected chairman for the following year and the rules of the last session were adopted by the board.

Bids were asked for from the different printers for printing the proceedings of the ensuing year.

COULD MEET ALL ODDS.

In Breckenridge's Opinion That is Why American Army Was Victorious at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Gen. Breckinridge continued his testimony before the war investigation commission, his testimony being devoted to the campaign in Cuba and the transportation of troops to that island. The masters of the transports did not respond promptly when the vessels arrived off Santiago and the debarkation began. Concerning the result of the campaign before Santiago, he said that it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it, and that it would have been different had Gen. Miles been in command; that it would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I thing that he has more of the spark and genius of command than any other man in the army and I am sure if he had had charge he would have been in the front rank."

To a suggestion from Gov. Woodbury that the victory was won within eight days of landing, Breckinridge said: "It was won when Gen. Toral's nerve gave out." While he considered the result marvelously commendable, he did not feel that Shafter was above criticism in his conduct of the campaign. He attributed the result to the fact that the army was one capable of meeting all odds. "No matter how it was tangled up, it went to victory." He had never known war without there being criticism at its close.

OBITUARY.

Peck.

Mr. Hazen Peck died at 11 o'clock last night at his home, No. 613 Park avenue, aged 81 years, 7 months and 14 days. Deceased was born at Starksborough, Vt., and followed the vocation of a farmer. In 1848 he came west and settled in Waukesha county, where he was known and honored by the entire community. From Waukesha county he went to Elkhorn, Wis., and lived at that place sixteen years and last April he came to this city. In 1842 he was married and six years ago he and his faithful wife celebrated their golden wedding. Less than five weeks ago Mrs. Peck fell at her home and broke her hip and it is believed the shock of the accident occasioned to Mr. Peck, who had been sick for two years, hastened his demise. Mrs. Peck is at present very low and it is not believed that she will survive her husband many days. Mr. Peck was an honest and upright man and respected by all with whom he came in contact and in his death the state loses one of its oldest and honored men. Besides an aged wife there survives four sons: H. A. Peck, Milwaukee; E. C. Peck, Elkhorn; H. S. Peck, Columbus, Wis., and George W. Peck, Racine. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Emerson.

Mr. L. W. Kilbourn received a brief telegram today, announcing the death of Mr. David W. Emerson, one of the pioneer citizens and business men of Racine, but who had been in California the past year, for the benefit of his health. The body is expected to arrive her for burial on Saturday.

David W. Emerson, who was a retired lumber merchant, was born at Rochester, Vt., Sept. 13, 1822, and was a son of Lyman and Anna Emerson. Deceased was the youngest son and was reared upon a farm and acquired his education in a district school. In 1846 he located in Racine and in February, 1854, was married to Miss Sarah F. Tasker, now deceased. During the largest part of his residence in Racine Mr. Emerson was engaged in the lumber business. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and he was a Republican in politics. The schools of Racine ever found in him a true friend and for fifteen years he served on the board of education. Every enterprise calculated to advance the best interests of Racine received his hearty support, and he was numbered among the most valued citizens. Mr. Emerson made no display, never strove for fame, but lived a useful and honored life. Two children survive, Mrs. Walter Miller, of Ohio, and Mr. Charles Warren Emerson, of Milwaukee.

Adams.

Mrs. W. J. Adams, one of the very earliest residents of Racine county, died at her home in Union Grove, at 7 o'clock last evening, aged 53 years. Mrs. Adams had lived in the town of Yorkville all her life and was a woman held in high esteem for her many noble qualifications. Eight children survive to mourn her death. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning from the Scotch Presbyterian church.

Farmers who desire to make permanent run ways on their lands, or to carry water in pipes that will not rust out, will do well to secure some of the good second grade pipe suitable for such purposes, which the Racine Cement Pipe Co., are selling at half price. Size from four to twelve inch. Works on lake shore, in rear of Hotel Racine.

PEOPLE FAVOR SCHOOL BONDS

Question of Raising $33,000 School Bonds Carried by 500 Majority.

VOTE CANVASSED LAST NIGHT

An Interesting Report Received From the Board of Education—Want $30,000—Superintendent Presents Statistics on School Matters.

For the past year and a half the people of Racine have been aware of the fact that more school room was needed in the city and that from 500 to 600 children were unable to find accommodations on this account. To remedy this evil was not an easy problem for the members of the board of education, for the reason there was a class of residents who were always crying down any attempt to secure funds for new school houses and the city council, although they generally favored educational institutions and knew well the conditions, felt that the tax-payers were opposed to more money for school houses at present.

In order to test the feelings of the populace it was decided to submit the question to a vote at the election one week ago today the tax-payers and property owners voted for or against the issuance of $33,000 school bonds. At the meeting of the city council held last evening the votes were canvassed and it was found that the question was carried by 586 majority. Mayor Graham appointed Ald. Finch, Tate and Tiedemann a committee to canvass the vote and they reported that the following was the result in different wards:

	For.	Against.
First Ward	109	69
Second Ward	316	132
Third Ward, S.	167	127
Third Ward, N.	240	121
Fourth Ward, E.	118	132
Fourth Ward, W.	145	181
Fifth Ward, S.	305	146
Fifth Ward, N.	270	160
Sixth Ward, N.	200	196
Sixth Ward, S.	259	190
Seventh Ward, E.	120	240
Seventh Ward, W.	53	112
Total	2392	1806

Another interesting school matter came up in the shape of a report to the council from the board of education. It was a request that the council secure throught the medium of the county board of supervisors the sum of $30,000 for the support and maintenance of the public schools; also a statement showing that the sum of $75,510 was needed for school purposes and that $45,960 was provided for and that $29,550 must be raised.

Accompanying the report were statistics from Supt. Estabrook:

The statistics of the school for the past five years show conclusively that the appropriations for school purposes have not kept pace with the enrollment and attendance. While the attendance has increased 42.5 per cent., the expenditures have increased only 25.2 per cent.

In 1893 there was a daily attendance of 2,800 and the total expenditure was $54,651.11, of which $38,256.36 was paid for teachers' salaries.

In 1898 there was a daily attendance of 3990 and the total expenditure for the schools was $70,106.40 of which $51,087.50 was paid for teachers' salaries.

The increase in daily attendance in the last five years will be seen to be nearly 1,200.

In 1893 the cost of conducting the schools of the city was low as compared with other cities of like population and yet it is much lower at the present time.

If the scale of salaries paid in 1893 had been in force the past year, teachers' salaries alone would have been higher than they actually were by $3,831.40, and had the per capita expense of 1893 prevailed for all expenditures the schools would have cost $7,780.50 more than was actually expended in the latter year.

This forced economy has been detrimental to the best interests of the schools but was a necessary result of the times.

The estimate of expenditures for the year Jan. 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900, was submitted to the board at their meeting Aug. 1, 1898 (proceedings p. 83) but the item "Deficit Jan. 1, 1899, $1,294.53 must be increased to not less than $3,000 caused by extra expense for rent, equipping rooms and extra furniture.

NO TIME WILL BE LOST.

Republican National Committee Begins Work For 1900.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—The Republican national headquarters, according to Secretary Chas. F. Dick, will be opened a Washington as soon as congress convenes and preparations for the campaign of 1900 will go forward rapidly.

Discussing the subject, Col. Dick said: "The national Republican headquarters will be opened by the time congress convenes and will continue until after the presidential election in 1900. We will go in keeping in close touch with our different state and district organizations and keep them close together. Our idea is always to have them in good working order, ready for any kind of work. And not to depend upon organization at the last moment. The day after the nomination for president, we shall have literature to send out. It was after McKinley's nomination in 96, that we commenced to think of literature. This time we intend to be ready."

TREAT FOR FRANKSVILLE.

Benefit Entertainment For Adams' and Hood's Schools Libraries.

On Monday evening, Nov. 21 (if the weather permits) an entertainment will be given at Woodman's hall, at Franksville. The programme which is given below promises to be highly interesting and pleasing, there being several numbers which are taken part in by persons of some note in their various lines. The entertainment being for the benefit of the Adams and Hood's schools, the pupils of those schools will take an important part. Among the good things promised are two vocal solos by Miss Charlotte Anderson of Nebraska, who is now on a visit with Racine friends. She is a singer of some note and possesses a sweet voice which cannot but help raise the standard of the entire programme. A farce comedy is also down on the program. Following is the programme as arranged:

Vocal Solo ..... Love's Serenade
Miss Charlotte Anderson.
Recitation ..... A Thanksgiving Dinner
Alice Peterka.
Song ..... The Blacksmith
The School.
Dialogue ..... Eyes
Irene Horner and Minnie Voight.
Recitation ..... Selected
Mr. F. Eisner.
Song ..... The Flowers
The School.
Recitation ..... Thanksgiving Day
Charlie Peterka.
Vocal Solo ..... Selected
Mrs. Spear.
Violin Obligato ..... Selected
Dialogue ..... Thanksgiving Feast
Seven Young People.
Selection ..... Male Quartette
Recitation ..... Young America
Clara Horner.
Violin Solo ..... Olga Myrup
Recitation ..... Oliver Eifler
Vocal Solo ..... Selected
Miss Charlotte Anderson.
Dialogue ..... Four Celebrated Characters
Four Young Ladies.
Selection ..... Male Quartette
Recitation ..... The Whistling Regiment
Phoebe Nau.
Vocal Solo ..... Archie Langlois
Recitation ..... The Fireman's Story
Stella Summerton.
Sleep, Baby, Sleep ..... Inez Summerton
Going Somewhere ..... Comic Sketch
Miss Edith Hanson and Charles Christenson.
Instrumental Solo ..... Selected
Miss Clara Hanson.
A Matrimonial Mix ..... Farce
Six Young People.
America ..... School

VOLUNTEERS ARE HOMESICK.

They Are Tired of Patrolling the City of Manila--Sanitary Conditions Are Much Improved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Great pressure is being brought upon the war department to have the volunteers now in the Philippines return to this country. Nearly every state that has troops stationed at Manila has asked through its governor or representatives in congress that these troops be sent home. This pressure come through relatives and friends of the volunteers and was started by troops who have been writing home. Some of these letters published in the state papers at the homes of the enlisted men have created a wave of sympathy for the volunteers in far-off Manila. While they do not recount great hardships except among those who are ill, they do show the duties are very obnoxious and that the task of policing he city and remaining inactive is very disagreeable. It is said at the war department that there is no way of relieving these troops from duty in the Philippines at present as the uncertain conditions which exist in the Island Luzon makes it utterly impossible to get along with a smaller number than are stationed at present. Gen. Otis has been asked by cable if the troops could be spared and has replied in the negative.

A cable from Gen. Otis at Manila, says the health conditions are improving. Only six deaths occurred the last eight days.

MATRIMONIAL.

Williams-Schaudein.

The marriage of Miss Stella Williams, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Williams, formerly of Racine, to Emil Schaudein took place at 7 o'clock last evening at the residence of the groom's mother, Mrs. Louise Schaudein, 2400 Grand avenue, Milwaukee. The entire house was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns, roses and chrysanthemums. In the music room was a huge bell of white carnations, under which the bridal couple stood while the Rev. E. G. Richardson performed the marriage ceremony. The wedding was private and was witnessed only by the immediate families of the bride and groom. The bride was attended by Miss Rolz of Chicago as maid of honor and John Moeller was the best man. The bride wore a gown of white satin with a table bridal veil. A string orchestra of six pieces furnished the music and the ceremony was followed by a wedding banquet. The table was handsomely decorated with roses. Mr. and Mrs. Schaudein have gone east and will be at home after Jan. 1 at the Hotel Aberdeen. The bride was formerly a well known society lady of Racine and is a sister of Mrs. Charles Freeman. She is a very handsome and vivacious young woman and her hosts of Racine friends will join in extending congratulations.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NO NEW COMPANY FOR THIS CITY

Efforts to Organize a New Militia Co. for Racine Proves a Failure.

ONLY THIRTY MEN RESPONDED

At the Meeting Held at Lakeside Auditorium Last Night Out of One Hundred and Six Names—Captain Gives It Up—Col. Daily Here.

Racine will not have a new military company, at any rate not this year. This fact was definitely settled at the Lakeside Auditorium last evening. When Company F was mustered out of the service of the United States Capt. William A. Lewis and others took the preliminary steps to organize a company of the Wisconsin National guards, being assured that the company would be admitted as a member of the state militia.

The old members of Company F were slow to sign, but they gradually came to the front, and when a meeting was called for last evening at the Lakeside Auditorium for the purpose of mustering in the company it was confidently expected that the required sixty-five men would answer the call.

Col. B. H. Daily of Milwaukee, the mustering officer, was there ready to do business. Capt. Lewis, from the center of the floor called 106 names twice and only thirty men responded, although many called were in the room.

Right then and there Capt. Lewis gave up the attempt to organize the company and tore up the list and said that so far as he was concerned here would be no military company in Racine.

It is said that many of the boys intended to join the company did not respond for the reason that there was some dispute as to who the officers of the company should be, but the majority had gotten enough of military life when at Jacksonville.

There is $480 liabilities of the old company and Capt. Lewis, First Lieut. Ward Clemons and Second Lieut. George Rickeman are responsible for the same, most of it being due for rent. Had a new company been organized a sufficient amount of money could have been secured from the state to clear up the indebtedness with a few hundred dollars to spare.

That Racine will not have a local military company can be put down as a fact, unless some of the influential members of the old Company F take hold of the matter.

Col. Daily returned to Milwaukee and was considerably surprised at the turn affairs had taken here.

New Firm.

J. P. Buengers and A. C. Blish, two of the best horse-shoers in this county, and perhaps in the state, have gone into business together and will locate at 404 Water street. The Journal wishes these deserving citizens every success and bespeaks for them a liberal patronage.

Collier will assist you to get out a first class sale bill. Address him at Union Grove, Wis.

WHAT

The Development of Wood County Demands

At Vesper, we offer an excellent opening for a livestock dealer and butcher, the nearest meat market being eleven miles away.

And too, we must have a blacksmith at once. Party now occupying the shop is an old man and will retire on March 1, 1899. Will sell tools cheap and lease shop.

Besides this we have for sale, at all times, improved farms. Bargains for the tenant farmer who can never hope to have a home of his own when lands are worth $45 to $100 per acre.

We offer these farms at $12 and $25 per acre and wild lands, $7 to $15 per acre.

Notice on your map, Wood Co. is not away up on the shore of Lake Superior where you thought it was, no it is a neighbor county in the center of our state, and Vesper is in a hardwood timber district, well watered with creeks and springs, with a very fertile soil. We are favored with two railroads and a good creek running through the village. Our creamery and our saw and shingle mill are advantageous to the settler.

CALL OR ADDRESS,

C. R. GOLDSWORTHY

VESPER, WOOD CO., WIS.

Or Union Grove, Racine Co., Wis., at Union Grove first six days of each month.

A PURE CRAPE-CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1898.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and New New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal both one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and the Gentleman Farmer Magazine, both one year for $1.50.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

Fanny Secor has commenced an action against Orlando Secor for divorce.

There is considerable speculation in regard to what the police investigation will result in.

Six chickens were stolen from the coop of Henry Peterson on Herrick's flats Saturday night.

The officers of the Royal Arcanum today paid to the heirs of the late Philip Frey, the sum of $3,000.

City Engineer Burliegame has completed plans and specifications and a profile for the proposed addition to the new Sixth ward school.

County Treasurer Peter B. Myers will remove to Burlington when he retires from the office. He will engage in the lumber business at that place.

Officers of the Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway company state that the Kenosha people feel friendly toward the road and that they expect to soon get a franchise.

The Military Bazar to be given by the Willing Workers at the Auditorium, Dec. 2 will be something unique in the way of an entertainment. Particulars will be given later.

Candidates for office should remember that they must file a bill of expense with both the county clerk and register of deeds within thirty days. It is believed that the expenses of some of the candidates this year will be larger than ever known before.

Dan & Sol and F. Harbridge have erected a standpipe and fire escape in the rear of their Main street buildings. This improvement gives the two structures ample fire protection and illustrates that the owners are abreast of the times.

A. P. Dutton is not only kept busy on account of his suit against Chief of Police J. W. Johnson, but he also has his hands full as humane agent. Yesterday he was called upon to attend to no less than five aggravated cases. Two were where stepmothers abused children in a shameful manner. Another was that of a man who abused his step child. The agent states that hereafter he is not going to fool with mothers and fathers who abuse and ill-treat children, but that he will cause arrests and prosecutions at once.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Is Your Hair Turning Gray?

Just remember that gray hair will never become darker without help.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails.

It cleanses the scalp also, and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair, making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out, and gives it a fine, soft finish.

$1.00 a bottle. At all druggists.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Social and Personal.

John T. Rice, of Burlington, was in the city today.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, of Superior street, a son.

William Harvey and daughter Bertha, of Lada, Ills., are visiting their nephew and cousin, William Sobey.

W. D. Harney is spending a few days at his home in the city, after an extended business trip in the north.

Attorney E. E. Mills, of Burlington; Sumner, of Elkhorn, and Carpenter, of Milwaukee, are in the city on legal business.

M. T. Park, of the Elkhorn Independent, was in the city Saturday evening. At one time Mr. Park was principal of the Racine High school.

Hon. J. V. Quarles, of Milwaukee, was in the city on legal business. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Quarles will be elected United States senator.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Schlegel have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Alvina, to Mr. Charles Heuer, Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 7:30 p. m., at the St. John's Lutheran church on Erie street.

Hon. J. E. Dodge spent Sunday with his Racine friends. All members of the Racine and Kenosha county bar signed a petition requesting Gov. Scofield to appoint Mr. Dodge a member of the supreme court to succeed Judge Pinney resigned.

J. F. Johnson has returned home from Omaha, Neb., where he has been attending the big exposition. The Johnson & Field fanning mills were awarded the gold medal and the anti-cark milk pail, an invention of Mr. Johnson and the finest thing of the kind on the market, also received the gold medal award.

RACINE HIGHS DEFEAT KENOSHA,

By a Score of 8 to 6—Are Cheered to Victory by 100 Rooters.

The R. H. S. second eleven went to Kenosha Saturday and again demonstrated their superiority over the Kenosha High school team by defeating them by a score of 8 to 6. The R. H. S. team played a great game against a much heavier team, and the umpire that refereed the first half gave Kenosha the best of all the decisions, even allowing them 5 downs to make the required 5 yards. But Kenosha couldn't get around Racine's referee in the second half. The team went to Kenosha in a special car over the M. R. & K. road and was accompanied by about 100 rooters.

The R. H. S. team lined up as follows: Hunter, c; Hibbard, r g; Brearley, l g; Rowlands, r t; Harper, l t; Pugh, r e; Rickeman, l e; Morey, q b; Drowley, l t b; Galloway, r h b; ...ess, (captain) f b.

Touch down and goal, Hess. The R. H. S's. also made safety.

Virumna

Is a French treatment that is positively guaranteed to cure Impotency resulting from indiscretions or debility, gives vitality and vigor to old and middle aged, restoring the desires, ambitions and aspirations of youth and health, fitting for success, social and married life. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY. American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1339 Washington Ave.

THE RACINE COLLEGE.

Prosperous and Getting Along Nicely--Meeting of Executive Committee.

From Daily of Nov. 14, 1898.

Last Saturday afternoon the executive committee of the board of trustees of Racine college met at the office of County Judge E. B. Belden and those present were Bishop Nicholson, of Milwaukee; Chief Justice John B. Winslow, of Madison; Rev. Arthur Piper, Prof. R. C. Hindley and Judge E. B. Belden.

The meeting was called for the purpose of considering some financial matters pertaining to the college and also the question of disposing of the platted portion of the college grounds west of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric railway, were under consideration.

Very flattering reports were received of the condition of the institution. The number of students is larger at the present than in the past ten years.

MURDERER HANGS HIMSELF IN JAIL

Ernest Messman Who Killed Mr. and Mrs. Bahls, Commits Suicide.

HE CONFESSES HIS CRIME

Killed the Old People for Their Money—Bahls Struck Down While Showing Messmann a Place to Sleep—Beats Mrs. Bahls to Death.

From Daily of Nov. 14, 1898.

Ernst Messmann, who murdered old Mr. and Mrs. Bahls, Saturday night, Nov. 5, after protesting his innocence of the crime for a week, made a confession to Sheriff Muth, and yesterday hanged himself in his cell in the jail. Fear of being lynched, it is believed, was the cause of his act, as people of Mishicott had sworn that should he be proven guilty at his hearing, which had been set for Nov. 21, they would come here and kill him. He had been warned by the sheriff several times of this, and was told that in case he ever heard any noise and his name was called out, unless he was sure it was the sheriff or a deputy, he should make no response, as no one knew in which cell he was confined.

Although not known until yesterday, he made a full confession to Sheriff Muth on Friday night last.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

Sheriff Muth then repeated Messmann's confession to him. It is substantially as follows:

"About 6 o'clock that Saturday evening I asked the old man to take me to the barn to sleep. As we reached the barn Mr. Bahls walked in first and was probably five or six feet ahead of me. I noticed an axe standing in a corner, which I grabbed and hit him alongside of the head. He fell backward on the barn floor. I hit him several times afterwards with the axe as he lay on the floor. Then I went back into the house and asked the old lady to come into the bedroom, that I wished to speak to her. As soon as she entered the room I picked up a large stone which was lying on the floor, which was used by them to keep the door open, and struck her on the head several times, killing her instantly.

"After I had killed both the old people, which I did for robbery, knowing they had lots of money, I went through the house, prying open the bureau drawers, but owing to a large crowd of people being at Mishicott that night, on account of a political meeting being held there, who were marching back and forth, I became frightened and ran out of the back door, crossed several lots and struck the main road and went to my brother's house at Two Creeks, where you found me."

"After making his confession," says the sheriff, "he was very pale and seemed to be resigned to the fate which he knew would be in store for him."

FOUND DEAD IN HIS CELL.

The last time Messman was seen alive was about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when Frank Muth, the sheriff's son, called to see if he was all right. He was then sitting on his bed smoking his pipe and seemed to be in good spirits. At 12 o'clock, when young Muth called with Messmann's dinner, upon opening the outer cell door he was horrified to see Messmann hanging on the grated door on the inside, dead, with eyes wide open.

Upon searching his cell it was learned that this was not his first attempt at suicide. A box of matches had been left with him, so that he could light his pipe. He had eaten all the sulphur off them, and had also attempted to take a rope off the windows, but was unsuccessful.

A long towel was used by him yesterday. He fastened it at the top of the inner door by standing on an iron bucket and then kicked the bucket from under him.

Nearly all the food taken to him since his arrest was found under his bed tick, indicating that he had eaten but little.

FEARED BY THE FARMERS.

Messmann, by those who knew him, has been regarded as a dangerous man and was held in great fear by many of the farmers living in the county. He was of a nervous disposition and quick-tempered and had while in these moods made several attempts to do great harm to those who excited him. He attempted to run a pitchfork through a man while in a drunken rage at Two Rivers some years ago, for which offense he served a sentence in the county jail.

Messmann's crime was one of the most atrocious ever committed in the state. Both M. and Mrs. Bahls had befriended him. They had employed him to work about their place, had given him lodging frequently and treated him as one of the family. Suspicion at once centered on him as the murderer and when he was arrested there were many threats of lynching. But his persistent denial of the crime, while it was not generally believed, raised an element of doubt in the minds of some. As late as Thursday night he minutely described all of his movements on the day preceding and the night of the murder. He then seemed perfectly cool and unconcerned. He insisted on his innocence and told his story in a straightforward manner and without hesitation. Yet it was a lie in all its essential parts. He had carefully made it up. If he could have had an opportunity to see his relatives and if he could have induced them to verify it, it might have been difficult to convict him. He was not allowed, however, to see his brother or sister-in-law and they had told a different story. He had not come to their house at the time he had claimed, and his story therefore broke down. The sheriff told him this and the man weakened and confessed.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE.

32-Page Book on Art and Fancy Work Given to Journal Readers.

Mrs. Nella Daggett, editor of The Home, has published a new edition of her book "Fancy Work and Art Decoration, giving practical instructions for making doilies, table covers, scarfs, tray cloths, pin cushions, etc., etc., with 50 illustrations. This book, together with "Successful Home Dyeing," will be sent free to any reader of the Racine Journal who forwards the attached coupon and a 2-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Coupon No. 323W
Send this with a 2-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., and receive by mail, one copy each of "Fancy Work" and "Home Dyeing."

This liberal offer is made to advertise the reliable Diamond Dyes and to get their book upon home dyeing into the hands of women who want to dress well by making their old clothing look like new.

Diamond Dyes are prepared specially for home use, and are practical and simple. They make fast colors and are superior to any other method of home dyeing.

Send for the books today. They will help you in making Christmas gifts, etc.

J. E. DODGE FOR JUDGE.

Gov. Scofield Will Appoint J. E. Dodge Judge of Supreme Court in Place of Judge Piney.

From Daily of Nov. 14, 1898.

A telegram received from Madison, Wis., states that Gov. Scofield will appoint J. E. Dodge a member of the supreme court in place of Judge Piney, who was obliged to resign on account of failing health. The entire bar of Racine and Kenosha counties and many prominent citizens and business men petitioned the governor to appoint the gentleman to the important position.

Mr. Dodge is in every way qualified to fill this lofty position. Mr. Dodge graduated at Iowa college, Grinnell, Ia., in 1875, and at the law school of the Boston university in 1877. He came to Wisconsin in 1878 and settled at Racine, where he has long been in leading practice and in enjoyment of the confidence of the business community. He was elected to the assembly in 1890 and was one of the leading members of the legislature of 1891. When Judge Winslow was transferred by Gov. Peck from the bench of the First circuit to the supreme court, the appointment of circuit judge was offered to Mr. Dodge by the governor, with the approval of the entire bar of the circuit, but was declined by him on the ground that while the position would be most agreeable, he believed that he ought to decline in the interest of a non-partisan judiciary, fearing that appointment of a Democrat, by a Democratic governor might lead to partisan conflicts in the future. Gov. Peck appreciated the argument and appointed Frank M. Fish, a Republican, who is still on the bench and is making an excellent record as a judge.

In 1893 Mr. Dodge accepted the appointment of assistant attorney general, offered to him by President Cleveland, which position he left in July last with a record equaled by few of his predecessors and with most flattering commendations of his services by both the supreme court and the court of claims.

Besides being well equipped for the duties of his profession, Mr. Dodge has had exceptional advantages during his four years of official life at Washington to make him familiar with a class of cases which are seldom handled by attorneys who have not had similar experience. His duties at Washington gave him entire control of the interests of the government in the court of claims, where suits against the government are brought. This duty also required of him defense of large numbers of such cases in the supreme court of the United States. In that duty Mr. Dodge has become perfectly familiar with the law and practice regulating claims against the United States. In the absence of home attorneys versed in the practice, such cases have been generally entrusted to Washington attorneys.

MATRIMONIAL.

Tucker-Schultz.

From Daily of Nov. 14, 1898.

Yesterday, Miss Fannie Tucker and Theodore Schultz, both of Marseilles, Ill., were united in marriage at the home of E. O. Reynolds, on Superior street, by Rev. J. W. Gilman.

Women Need Not be Discouraged.

The nervous tension under which most of our women constantly live affects the female organism seriously. Heavy household burdens, social gayeties, work in some commercial establishment, any of these duties seem impossible to women who are ill and yet they keep up for a time under pressure of the demands upon them. When they do break down, the advice and treatment they receive from their family physician don't go to the root of the trouble and they get no better. They are discouraged, worn out, tired of life. The great specialist in women's diseases, Dr. Greene, of Nervura fame, 148 State Street, Chicago, Ill., has shown thousands of women who thought themselves hopeless invalids the way to health. His office is open to all women for free consultation and advice, or if you will write him about your case, he will advise you by mail absolutely free of all cost and confidentially. The glorious remedies discovered by this profound physician are an invaluable boon to women. It costs nothing to be put on the road to health and all ailing women should write Dr. Greene at once.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. S. E. HEATH

Stricken Down While on the Way Home From Visiting a Friend.

AND DIED IN A FEW MOMENTS

After Being Carried Into the Schlitz Building—Dr. Brodsky Was Called and Found the Lady Dying—Was Subject to Heart Trouble.

From Daily of Nov. 14, 1898.

Mrs. Samuel E. Heath, residing at No. 722 Wisconsin street, was stricken with heart disease at the corner of Sixth and Wisconsin streets about 7:45 o'clock last evening. She was assisted into the Schlitz building, where she died in a few minutes.

Mrs. Heath, with Bessie Pitz, a little girl from Big Bend, Wis., who was living with her, had paid a visit to Mrs. Botsford, who conducts a boarding house, between Fifth and Sixth on Wisconsin street.

They started for home, Mrs. Heath having hold of the little girl's arm. When crossing Sixth street Mrs. Heath asked the girl to come closer so that she might support herself. When the sidewalk was reached Mrs. Heath became unsteady on her feet and leaned up against the building and slowly sank to the sidewalk. A gentleman happened to be passing and the little girl called to him for assistance and he and others responded. A glass of water was secured and a swallow given to the stricken lady, but she could not retain it.

Mr. Frank Haas, proprietor of the Schlitz, came back from his supper and seeing the stricken woman lying on the sidewalk, assisted in carrying her into the building and hastily summoned Dr. F. A. Brodsky, who soon arrived and upon making an examination said that the woman was dying and suggested that her friends be called.

The little girl hastened after Mrs. Walter Stone, a friend of the lady, but before she arrived Mrs. Heath was dead.

It was ascertained that her husband was a traveling man in the employ of Lucius J. Elliott and that he was absent from the city and that her son, George Heath, resided on the north side of the river, Mrs. Heath and the little girl living alone.

Chief of Police Johnson and Coroner Stripple were soon on the ground and the body was removed to the residence, No. 722 Wisconsin street, where friends took charge of it. The son arrived and was very much effected on account of the sudden death of his mother and could hardly believe that she was dead.

Mr. L. J. Elliott was notified and proceeded to telegraph to several cities in New York state with a view of locating Mr. Heath and apprise him of his wife's sudden demise.

Coroner Stripple empaneled the following jury, who viewed the body, and the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon: F. W. Bruce, W. R. Tate, Leonard Kohlmann, William Klapproth, John Devine and D. F. Griswold.

Mrs. Heath was a lady 60 years of age and had been a resident of Racine for the past ten or twelve years. She had been subject to heart trouble for several years past and was always afraid that she would be stricken on the street. She was a very kind hearted and generous woman and beloved by all who knew her and leaves a husband, one daughter and one son to mourn her sudden death. They will have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their sad hour of affliction.

This afternoon an inquest was held over the body and the testimonies of F. B. Engel, Jacob Barnhard and Dr. Brodsky were heard. The first two witnesses testified in regard to the lady falling on the sidewalk and being carried into the building and dying. Dr. Brodsky gave as his opinion that she died of apoplexy, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

There is Nothing Better.

"I had pains in my head and back and my appetite was poor. My sister had been helped by Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began taking it. My appetite soon returned and I felt better in every way. I know of nothing better for weak nerves." Joseph Heinrich, 590 Lapham street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure. 25c.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

First Class Road Wagons.

If you want a first class road wagon, top buggy, surrey or phaeton, call at the repository of the Fish Bros. Wagon Co. on State street. They can show you a nice line of goods at very low prices.

Chicago Times-Herald: Col. Roosevelt will surprise and disappoint the entire country if he does not promptly and emphatically demonstrate to the New York machine politicians that he is his own man.

Incontinence of water during sleep stopped immediately by Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic. Cures children and adults alike. Price $1. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is the remedy.

Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggist, Racine, Wis.

CHIEF OF POLICE SPEAKS

Ringing Words Advising People to Use Dr. Greene's Nervura.

From His Statement No One Can Doubt that Dr. Greene's Nervura is the Best and Surest Remedy in the World to Cure.

Chief of Police Henry W. Mason, of New Bedford, Mass., writes to the people: add my testimony in this brief note to that of many others, of the high esteem in which Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is held in this community.

"It gives me pleasure to The fact that it is the prescription of a regular physician adds to the confidence in which it is held by the public. I have given Dr. Greene's Nervura to a personal friend who is ill, and was rejoiced to hear from his own lips an account of the benefit he had received. From report and experience, no doubt exists of the great value of Dr. Greene's Nervura which I recommend.

Henry W. Mason,
Chief of Police of New Bedford, Mass."

This is your golden opportunity to be cured and Dr. Greene's Nervura is the remedy to cure you. It is beyond all question the grandest remedy and surest cure the world has ever known and if you are ailing, out of health, do not feel just right, or if you are weak, tired, nervous, run down, depressed and discouraged, you should get this wonderful medicine at once. For nervous prostration, insomnia, rheumatism, weakness and debility it is the sovereign remedy. It makes the nerves strong, the muscles vigorous, the brain clear, the blood pure and rich—in fact it will make you well and strong.

Do not forget also that you have the privilege of consulting without charge with Dr. Greene, 148 State Street, Chicago, Ill., who is acknowledged to be the most successful physician in curing nervous and chronic diseases, personally, or by letter.

SCHROEDER DRY GOODS COMPANY.

402-404 MAIN STREET.

ON MONDAY MORNING....

we will commence holding our Second Annual Sale of choice Paris Novelties in artistic

CROCKERY

at prices to make this sale a greater success even than our last year's sale.

It will be a Bargain Feast for you.

EVERYTHING CHOICE AND BRAND NEW.

An opportunity unlooked for to secure

DELICATE FRENCH DECORATIONS

at most Interesting Prices and things you don't see everywhere.

You can select lovely presents out of an assortment of over five-thousand pieces and at unusually low prices.

SCHROEDER DRY GOODS CO

402-404 MAIN STREET.

WHEN YOU WANT TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS, USE

SAPOLIO

INSURGENTS MUST BE CONTROLLED

Renewed Outbreaks in Philippines Causes Anxiety.

SPAIN ASKS FOR MORE TIME

And Commissioners Will Not Meet Until Next Tuesday—Spanish Commissioners Claim They Are Busy Preparing Important Documents.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—It is now believed the next meeting of the peace commissions may be postponed until Tuesday, though no definite decision was arrived at. The Spanish commissioners are still busy preparing documents which they will submit at the next session and it is understood their presentation will cover matters which render careful preparation important.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A special cabinet meeting was held today to consider the dispatch from Judge Day at Paris, in which he informed the president that the Spanish commissioners asked for additional time to prepare a reply to the proposition submitted by the United States. Although the president and cabinet advisers are exceedingly anxious that negotiations proceed as rapidly as possible, the Spanish commissioners will be given until Tuesday to prepare their reply.

It is believed at the next meeting of the joint peace commission the Spaniards will yield one important step at least tactically by beginning the argument of the question receding from the refusal to allow the question of the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippines to be questioned. The attitude of the insurgents in the Philippines has given the administration considerable business, for it is feared if they are allowed to continue hostilities there may be protests which we will be compelled to regard. The difficulty is the insurgents are operating at points where the United States have never been in actual possession and where it will be difficult to place troops to maintain a status quo. Nevertheless, it is believed it will be incumbent upon our government to do something in this direction and the military and naval authorities at Manila will be so advised.

The session lasted until 1 p. m. and was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of Day's cable and the report of the Porto Rican evacuation committee was presented in person by Admiral Schley. Owing to the fact that a cabinet meeting on Saturday was quite unusual many conjectures were afloat as to the urgent critical character of the subjects considered.

But the members of the cabinet stated most positively that nothing of a disturbing character had developed at Paris or had been under consideration. The cable to the peace commission at Paris was framed. It involved no new or immediate crisis while the delay asked by the Spanish commission would not be objected to may meet with the intimation that the discussion has reached a point where definite results will be expected without further or unnecessary loss of time.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

Michael Colbert Protests Against Defective Ballots Being Copied by Inspectors.

From Daily of Nov. 12, 1898.

This morning Benjamin Einlinger and William Klaproth, inspectors of the First ward election precinct, called at the office of City Clerk Schroff and wanted to copy the defective ballots returned by them. City Treasurer Michael Colbert immediately filed a written protest, which is as follows:

Racine, Wis., Nov. 12, 1898.

I, the undersigned, a citizen of Racine, formally protest against the city clerk giving to any person, without an order for the circuit court, the envelopes supposed to contain defective ballots as returned by the inspectors of election held in the city of Racine on November 8th, 1898, the same being now in his custody.

Respectfully yours,
Michael Colbert.

In presence of D. H. Flett.

Under the circumstances City Clerk Schroff could not do otherwise than refuse to give the copy.

Mr. Colbert claims that the board of canvassers are compelled to report according to returns submitted by the inspectors. Until they declare a candidate elected there can be no contest, and if a contest is made it must be made in the circuit court, and the judge will then control the defective ballots. If the ballots are handed over to others the judge would have no way of knowing if they were the same ballots, or where they are defective.

SOLD CHEAP.

Bank and Other Stocks Went Cheap at Kenosha.

How low stock can go was illustrated at Kenosha by a sale of notes, paper and shares connected with the D. O. Head bank and the Chicago Bedding company, both defunct companies of Kenosha. Fourteen thousand dollars of the Bedding company stock held by the late bank was knocked down for a bid of 25 cents. A certificate of $3,500 worth of stock in the Bedding company was sold as a souvenir for 15 cents. The entire sum realized from the transaction, nominally amounting to $25,000, was only $247. This practically finishes the business of the assigned.

The champion chew

in all national and international contests is always

BattleAx PLUG

Every year the unsuccessful efforts of other brands to take the lead over Battle Ax only serve to emphasize the wonderful strength and permanance of the popularity that Battle Ax won in the first competition, four years ago, and has held every year since then. 30,000,000 pounds sold this year. You needn't apologize for chewing Battle Ax. There's nothing better at any price.

Remember the name when you buy again.

CHASING AFTER THE BALLOTS

Fred Pfister Sent Through the County After Defective Ballots

ANVASSING BOARD ADJOURNS

Will Meet Again Tuesday When Returns Are Expected to Be In—Attorneys Will be Present at the Count—Copy of Notice Sent.

From Daily of Nov. 12, 1898.

The official canvass of the election returns commenced yesterday by the canvassing board, has been adjourned until Tuesday next, owing to the discovery that in only two precincts of the entire county did the inspectors of election comply with the law in making their returns. In six wards of the city defective ballots were returned to the city clerk, when they should have gone to the county clerk. In two other precincts the returns were made according to law, but in the balance of the precincts no returns of the defective ballots or blanks were made at all and it is reported that the regular tickets, blanks and defective ballots were all burned. The fact that John Dixon resigned from the board and entered a protest, is already known, his reason being that the vote on county clerk is very close and he is interested. The following notice has been sent out to the inspectors who failed to comply with the law:

Racine, Wis., Nov. 11, 1898.

To the Inspectors of Election of the——

You are hereby required to furnish and deliver to the messenger delivering this notice, a corrected return of all votes, including blanks and defective ballots at the election held on the 8th day of November, 1898, and make your return as to the number of votes cast correspond with the poll list, and also make and deliver to messenger duplicate copies of all defective ballots cast at said election, and in all respects make your return according to law on or before the 15th day of November 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Board of Canvassers.

Fred Pfister started out with the notices this morning and is expected to make returns by Tuesday next and if he is not able to do so the canvassing board must again adjourn. Of course it is not known what shape the defective ballots are in and when looked over may make a difference in the count for county clerk in favor of Mr. Hull and perhaps for Mr. Dixon. The interested parties will have attorneys present when the defective ballots are examined and both sides will receive fair treatment. The fact that the inspectors did not make proper returns will not in any way change the result for other officials elected, the pluralities being so large. If any of the inspectors fail to send in a duplicate of the defective ballots they will be subject to a fine.

WERE WELL PLEASED,

Delegates to Women's Club Convention at La Crosse Return.

Most of the club women who have been attending the second annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's clubs, which closed Thursday night at La Crosse, returned to their homes yesterday, but a number are remaining over as guests of local club women, while others, especially those from the southern part of the state, are taking advantage of the occasion that has brought them into this part of the state to visit other places near by.

Everyone, from the woman who presided, to the woman who cast a vote for the smallest village club, agrees in saying that the convention was one of the most brilliant and successful of any ever held by women in this state, while visitors from abroad say the same thing. There was a party of Minnesota club women in attendance from Winona, where the convention of the federation of that state was recently held, and the one thing which they bemoaned was that they could not have attended the Wisconsin meeting and then gone home to report new ideas in running such a meeting. Much of the credit for the success of the affair belongs to the women of La Crosse, who handled the arrangements in an admirable way, the details being as carefully attended to as though it had been a biennial of the general instead of an annual of the state federation. A remarkable thing, considering the brilliancy of the programme, was that there were just two speakers from abroad, Mrs. Ellen H. Crosby and Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, the others all coming from this state, yet those who have attended conventions of women elsewhere agreed in saying that those on the programme exhibited an unusual amount of scholarship and technical knowledge on points of interest to club women.

WHY USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT IS UNEQUALED FOR PILES.

Pond's Extract

Why not something else?

Because

DR. J. J. THOMAS says: "It is incomparably superior to any extract of Hamamelis I have ever used."

DR. O. G. RANDALL says: "Nothing can equal Pond's Extract. I have tested others, and yours is four times as strong as the best."

DR. J. C. MITCHIE says: "Pond's Extract of Hamamelis Virginica is the only reliable article I have found."

DR. H. K. WEILER says: "The difference between Pond's Extract and so-called Witch Hazel is the difference between a cent and a dollar."

DR. H. F. MERRILL says: "It is far superior to any I have used in strength and purity."

DR. R. J. HARRISON says: "I have never found any extract equal to Pond's."

DR. POWELL says: "Hereafter I shall use no other than Pond's Extract."

And numerous others of similar purport.

And that's why.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Business Notices.

A List of Business Houses That Are Among the Best in Racine. Journal Readers Will Always Find It To Their Advantage to Consult This List and Give the Firms Here Represented a Call.

GROCERS.

A. ANDERSON, 403 Sixth St. Fruit Jars at the lowest price. Trading stamps always on hand.

S. D. NIELSON, staple and fancy groceries, 1315 Washington Ave. Bring in this ad. and get 5c discount on your groceries. Cash talks. We want your trade.

C. SLOT, 1403 Washington avenue, sells the Sleepy Eye Flour, the best in the market. Try it.

WM. M. HAGOIS, Grocer, 1135 N. Wisconsin St., will convince you that you can save money by trading with him. See him for bargains.

GEO. H. BLYTHE, 1120 Washington Ave. Try our flour—the best brands in the market, Pillsbury, Big Joe, King's Best and Gold Heart. Always give satisfaction and fully warranted. Give us a call.

SLOT-WIEDEBACK CO., 1200-1202 State St., for bargains in groceries. We handle the Sleepy-Eye flour and all goods according to the new pure food law. Farmers' produce a specialty.

H. J. FREEMAN, 1000 Villa St., for choice groceries at living prices. Leave your orders with him, and you will get the best.

GEO. C. KOSTERMAN, Groceries, 1447 Center St., Racine, and KOSTERMAN & HELD, Western Union Junction. General Merchandise.

M. JACKEY, 600 High St., Try a sack of our success flour. It always gives satisfaction; none better. Groceries as usual, at extremely low prices. Give us a call.

G. A. BECKEMAN, Grocer, 415 Sixth St., Tel. 25. Inquire them up for anything you want. Watch their ad. and you will be delighted.

JENSEN & BECK, 40 Sixth Street, handle the best flour in Racine the Pillsbury's Best, Big Joe also gold medal. Order by telephone 330. All grades of teas and coffee at low prices.

JANSEN, MORGENSEN & CO., 1024 State street, will give you groceries, flour and feed at the lowest prices, and thereby save you money and merit your trade.

Now is the time to come and get gents' furnishing goods and also paints below cost, or almost at your own price. SCHILLING CLOCERY STORE, 1200-1202 Douglas avenue.

C. CHRISTENSON, 908 State St., is where you can get the finest oysters in the city. Everybody says they are just splendid. Try them.

FLOUR AND FEED.

D. F. VIGLEY—Flour, Feed, Grain, and Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement. 'Phone, 232, College Ave. Best Flour on earth. Buy it and you will use no other.

DAVID LAWTON, dealer in grain, flour, feed, poultry supplies, sleighs, corn shellers, grinders and other implements; imported and domestic cements, fire brick, clay, lime, sewer pipe, etc.

JEWELRY.

O. E. LANGE, 565 State St., watches, clocks, silverware, and everything to be had in a first class jewelry establishment. Repairing and engraving a specialty.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES scientifically fitted. C. R. Underwood, expert optician 413 Main street, Racine, Wis.

CLOTHING.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARD—Clothiers, Furnishers, Tailors, 610 State St., leaders for low prices for everything worn by man or boy.

LAUNDRY.

After Jan. 1, 1899, we are going to establish a cash system. Coupon books sold at 10 per cent discount if paid for in advance. Hagman's Laundry and Carpet Cleaning Works, 410 Main street. Branch 1356 Washington avenue.

PAINTERS.

See W. C. STRICKLAND for "ad" in Racine Merchant's bulletin board between Racine and Kenosha. It's a winner.

HARNESS.

FALL OPENING! LATEST STYLES in robes! Largest and handsomest assortment ever brought to the city! Old stand of W. E. Luze, 410 Sixth street.

COME TO A. LOBDELL, FOURTH street, for flynets at wholesale prices. Don't forget the place, first door east of A. McAvoy's livery on Fourth street.
A. Lobdell.

ELECRICAL SUPPLIES.

W. H. HETZEL, 314 Sixth St., electric supplies at cost, of every description. Call and see me. Must be sold.

CIGARS.

Smoke Bloomer Girl and the U. S. Cigar. All dealers handle them. The best 5 cent cigar on the market. Made by J. F. HEBBLETHWAITE, north end of Main street bridge.

DRY GOODS.

SCHACHT BROS., grocers and dry goods merchants, 1141 Milwaukee avenue, have a new and complete line of goods at bed rock prices. Give them a call.

NEW YORK LEADER—421 Main St. The people's popular dry goods and clothing store. Always the best. Always the cheapest. Bargains every day in the year.

J. H. VANDERGRIND, 410 Main St. Arriving daily, large stock of new wash goods—the largest stock in the city.

THE EAGLE, J. C. Hansen, Headquarters for dry goods, carpets, clothing. Here is where you can buy as cheaply as in Milwaukee or Chicago. 900-902 State street.

JOHNSON & WIBBERT have special sales every Friday. Be on hand for bargains. Carpets, shades and lace curtains are house-cleaning items. See their line.

HARNETT, CAMPBELL & CO., Dry Goods. Assortment as large and prices as low as Milwaukee or Chicago houses. 507-509 Monument Square.

STOFFEL BROS'. stock of carpets is the largest in the city. New dry goods received daily. 616 State Street.

JACOBSON & BECK are closing out their stock of boys and children's clothing below cost. Give them a call. They also have a big stock of dry goods and carpets at prices that will astonish the closest buyer.

BUTCHERS.

F. MALSCH, 1300-1302 N. Wisconsin St. The oldest meat market in the city. Established in 1857. Wholesale and retail meats. All kinds of domestic sausages. Poultry in season.

GEO. HANSCHE, 610 14th street, butcher. Special prices for hotels and restaurants. Native beef, the best at reasonable prices. Call and see us.

WEED & OLSON, 1101 Villa street, fresh and salt meats, also spring lamb and poultry and game in season at lowest prices.

J. H. ALBERTSON, 1510 State street, meat market. Special prices on beef roasts. We kill our own beef and put up our own smoked meats and give special prices on lard.

WM. SORENSON, Meat Market, 1405 Washington Ave., is where you get the largest and tenderest steak for the least amount of money. Try him.

CUDAHY BROS. MEAT MARKET. Always the best, always the cheapest. By all odds the place where you get the most for your money.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHRIS DUE, 1318 Washington Ave., Bargains in Men's genuine Vice Kid shoes, former price. $2.00 now $1.50, together with many bargains equally good.

P. STILB, 1122 Villa street, invites the public to examine his spring styles of shoes which have just been received, and are strictly up to date. Call and see them.

KAMBACH BROS., Cor. Sixth and Wisconsin Sts., are retailing shoes at wholesale prices and the people are the ones who are benefitted. Bargains every day.

C. C. KAISER, 1407 Douglas Ave., boots and shoes, latest styles at the lowest prices, and new shoes made to order. Repairing a specialty. Give us a call. We can please you.

T. NELSON, 1007 State St. His line of fine spring shoes R 2 XLNT A U 2 B without when prices are considered. Try him on neat repairing.

CHRISTENSON, FREDRIKSEN & CO., Shoemen. Cut this out, take it to 1002 State St., with 95 cents cash and it will buy $1.00 worth of goods.

JACOB LAU, 1522 State St., wishes it understood that every man in Racine should wear the Vici shoe when he can get them at the price for which he sells them. Just received 100 pairs, and they must be sold. Repairing a specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

W. R. KIRKBY.
Druggist,
Agent for Thompson's Ice Cream.

ROLF'S CELERY NERVINE COMpound, worth its weight in gold; an excellent tonic, at Gieseler & Lochners' pharmacy, 620 State street.

BEWARE! Now is the time to prepare for summer complaints and all bowel troubles. Use Dr. Page's Cholera Mixture, the original prepared only at our houses. Kodacks and camera supplies. We carry a complete line and sell at low prices. THE ROBINSON DRUG CO. Everywhere and always reliable.

SCHULZE BROS., druggists, 301 Main St., and 600 Sixth St. The only place to buy the genuine Dr. Mink's Cough Syrup. 25c and 50c.

MILLINERY.

MRS. RISAGER, Leading and reliable Milliner, 1236 State St. Bargains every day in the year. All the latest styles and novelties.

MRS. M. RUETZ, Millinery Store. 618 State street has something new to show you. It is the surprise and delight of the people. It is just what you need.

PAINTS AND OILS.

W. S. BUFFHAM & SON are selling crockery glassware, and china at less than cost. We need the room for wall paper and paints. 403-405 Main Street.

LAMBOIS & CO., Paints, Oils, Glass Artists' Materials, Wall Paper, Window Shades. Leaders of low prices. They do just as they advertise. 419 Main street.

TAILORS.

SCHACHT BROS., 922 State St., merchant tailors. The finest suits and fall and winter overcoats; the nobbiest fitting guaranteed.

HENRY KARK, 228 Main St., just received a new invoice of domestic and foreign patterns—strictly up-to-date. Don't forget the number 228 Main Street.

F. OLSON, 511 Monument Square. Full line of spring suitings and overcoats—not excelled in the city. Before placing orders, give us a call. Prices satisfactory.

C. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor, is making the largest number of suits in the city. Turns out the nobbiest and best fitting suits. 1312 Washington Avenue.

J. W. BORN, Merchant Tailor, 804½ State St., turns out the nobbiest and best fitting tailor made suits. See him.

We have an idea that every one would wear custom made clothes if they examined our goods and learned our prices. Call and examine our bargains in fall and winter suits and overcoats. A. FIELD, 503 Main Street.

D. HETZEL, Merchant Tailor, will make you a suit of clothes as cheaply as you can buy a ready made suit. Call at 314, Y. M. C. A. building, Sixth street.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARDT, 610 State street, have just received their spring line of suitings, shirts, hats, caps, and neckties.

HARDWARE.

FRANK BAUMANN, Hardware, Stoves and Furnaces, 244-246 Main St., and 1217 Douglas Ave. Special sale stoves. Now is your time. See him quick.

DIAMOND HARDWARE CO., 1335 Washington Ave. The place to buy your cheap rubber hose, lawn mowers, and garden tools.

At this season of the year you are possibly looking for a new heater or range. Before doing so see the styles and get the prices at MURPHY & KERSTEN, 614 State street.

Gasoline stoves at the very lowest prices; we also handle the Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stove. JACOB MOHR, 315 Sixth street.

FURNITURE.

A. C. HANSON for furniture of all kinds. 1026 State street is selling more furniture than any other house in Racine. Why? Good goods and low prices is what does it.

AUGUSTINE & SON, 221 Sixth street, save you money on furniture and baby carriages. They make their own picture frames and matts. Upholstering at lowest prices. Undertakers and Embalmers.

THRONSON-HANSON FURNITURE CO., 309-313 Main St. Have you seen their elegant stock for holiday trade? It is not surpassed by Milwaukee or Chicago houses.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GEO. C. THOMAS, Photographer, is making photographs that are equaled only by the leading galleries of the largest cities.

ATHERTON'S STUDIO UNTIL FURther notice, special prices, platino finish cabinets, large size, only $3. Polish cabinets, full length, $1 per doz; other sizes in proportion. State street corner Main, Racine.

COAL AND WOOD.

N. JOHNSON, Coal and Wood. The best grades of coal at lowest ruling prices. 1127 N. Chatham St. Tel. No. 17.

MARBLE CUTTERS.

W. A. GOTSENBERG, Marble and Granite. By all means the largest and finest stock in the state of Wisconsin. Don't fail to figure with him. 110 Fifth street.

J. M. ROBINTS, Cut Stone Contractor. All kinds of sawed stone. Yard east of Plow Works. Don't fail to figure with him. He will save you money.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. TAYLOR, Veterinary Surgeon. 423 Main St., Office telephone 39-2. Allen's livery. Expert dental and surgical operator. Treats all domestic animals successfully by latest methods.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Five lots between seventeenth street and De Koven Avenue. Sewer and water in and street graded to establish grade. Payments to suit purchaser.
R. M. Boyd, Agent,
Baker Block.

MONEY TO LOAN.
LOUIS F. KLEIN,
423 MAIN ST.

INSURANCE.

LIVERY.

C. A. BASSINGER, Livery, Boarding and feed stable. Carriages for funerals, weddings and parties. Hack and baggage to all trains. 'Phone 201.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK. 207 Sixth St. Interest at 3 per cent. if left three months. Saving department open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Safety deposit boxes for rent. Business, large and small solicited.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

C. KANNANBERG'S hotel and restaurant, 231 Main street, where you can get a good square meal or anything to suit the appetite, such as wines, liquors, beer and cigars.

Klondyke Hotel, Ives. Rooms for private dancing parties, bowling alley and also fine line of wines, liquors, cigars etc.
RUDOLPH DIRCH, Manager.

HOTEL RICHMOND, 335 Main Street. Rates $1.00 and $1.25 per day. Neatest, nobbiest and best. Everything new and up-to-date. Try this house, you will be delighted.

Union-made cigars at HOTEL WAGNER. Table board $4.00 per week; per per month, $17.00; meal tickets, 21 meals, $5.00; single meals 35 cents; hotel rates, $1.00 to $1.25 per day. Fred Derricks.

Hotel Mohr, 1027 and 1029 State St. Rates $1.00 and $1.25 per day. Table board $3.50 per week, meal tickets, 21 meals $4.50. Single meals 35 cts.
LOUIS F. MOHR, Manager.

PLUMBERS.

HARRY MORRIS CO., Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Hot water and steam heating. Telephone No. 273. Sixth St. Best is the cheapest in the end.

W. R. PUGH, Plumber and Gas Fitter. Something new — earthenware tank. It will not split. Call and see it. It is the latest improved tank in the market. The Plumber, 504 Wisconsin street.

GLEASON & CASPER, 504 Sixth St. plumbers, are in a position to do you good work and you will do well to get their figures. Work warranted and prices reasonable.

FRANK COFFEY, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting. Sewerage put in at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. 333 Main street.

J. VOELKERS, 548 State St. plumbing and heating. Prices reasonable and first class work guaranteed.

O. C. DAVIS HEATER CO. still takes the lead for plumbing. Hot water heaters. Oldest established. Thoroughly reliable. Here is where the crowd goes.

BAKERS.

O. SCHULZ, 232 Main St. Fresh baking for breakfast and supper. Excellent Boston Brown Bread, lady fingers and jelly rolls a specialty.

E. LINTNER, 213 Sixth Street. Best home-made bread, pies, and cakes in the city. Specialty in Angel Food, Boston brown bread and fancy cakes at reasonable prices.

C. CHRISTENSEN, Bakery. Head quarters for the finest oysters in the city. Don't fail to give him your order and you will be delighted. 1104 State street.

BICYCLES.

CHRIS HANSON & CHORNEY—'98 wheels as low as now in. Have your wheels cleaned and repaired. Enameling done in all colors. Guaranteed wheels from $25 up.

GEORGE A. CRANE, 32 Sixth St. Have your wheels repaired and enameled before the season begins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

You may enter the E. L. Casterton Commercial college at any time. Day and evening session. Call or write for circular. 424-426 Main street.
E. L. Casterton, Prin.

JOHN A. STORK, Mattress and bedding manufacturer, is now retailing at wholesale prices. See him for your pillows, comforters and springs. 702 Sixth St.

Remember we handle the finest grade of dairy butter in the market, together with our celebrated creamery also cottage cheese and buttermilk. BROWN & WORTHINGTON, 610 College avenue.

STECHER, WEBBER & HUETTEN CO.—Now is the time to order your storm sash and doors. They still take the lead.

RACINE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—512 Villa St. J. S. Mainland, Superintendent.

THE RACINE WATER CO.—Office 321 Main St. Open 7 to 12 and 1 to 6. Water rents due January and July. H. E. Cobb, Pres.; C. E. Eddy, Treas. and W. H. Laing, sec'ty and supt.

Give us a call for your candies, nuts, and cigars. Great variety. Prices the lowest. BON TON.

BELLE CITY BASKET CO., Gray Bros. & Andersen, manufactures all kinds of stave split delivery and laundry baskets. World wide reputation for best goods on earth. Cor. N. Chatham and Hamilton Sts.

RACINE COFFEE ROASTING HOUSE, 1406 State St. Finest coffees in the city of Racine. Remember they are the only coffee roasters in Racine. 1406 State St.

FOXES LIME & STONE CO., Mirs. All kinds of stone. 'Phone 245. Lime, plastering hair, Stucco and Cement. Don't fail to figure with them before buying.

H. F. MUELLER, Wholesale Jobber of general merchandise. Retailers will save money by getting his prices. He will save you freight rates if not more.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

28 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
BY THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY.

Sample copies sent free on application.

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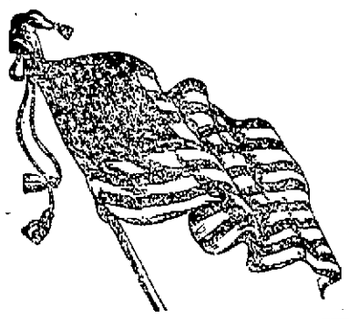
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1898.



PROTECT OUR SHIPPING.

Discriminating duties as the best means of placing American shipping interests upon the high place they were before the war of the rebellion affords a possible solution. For years the American ag transported its fair share of the world's commerce and no such disgraceful condition of affairs existed during the earlier years of the republic as does at the present day. Our flag covered the far greater part of our own commerce, something it by no means does today, and how this unfortunate state of affairs can be remedied is one of the questions.

England now carles the great bulk of the trade of the world. To what extent this is the case is shown, says the Economist, by the fact that the British tonnage is 16,113,989 while that of the world is 26,561,250. Great Britain has 284 wooden steam vessels, of a tonnage of 95,226; the United States 219, and tonnage 141,358. Great Britain has 3,466 iron steam vessels, tonnage 3,255,368; the United States 203 vessels, tonnage 394,097. Great Britain has 3,825 steel steamships, tonnage 7,808,149; the United States 281, tonnage 618,739. Great Britain's steamers of all kinds number 7,702, tonnage 11,168,189; the United States 780 vessels, tonnage 1,175,702. Of sailing vessels Great Britain has 3,441, tonnage 2,497,123; the United States 2,370 vessels, tonnage 1,272,915.

In 1829 American ships carried 93 per cent. of American imports and 86 per cent. of exports; in 1861, 60 per cent. of the former and 72.1 per cent. of the latter; in 1896, 15.7 per cent. of imports and 8.5 per cent. of exports. Now only 15 per cent. of imports and 5 per cent. of exports are carried in American steam vessels. Our carrying trade flourished in the early days of the republic, when it was protected by discriminating duties against foreign vessels; it languished under the policy of marine reciprocity and free trade in ships. Clearly, therefore, the situation suggests the policy of discriminating duties as a means of restoring America's merchant marine.

If discriminating duties in the earlier days of the country's history accomplished such benificent purposes, there is nothing the matter with congress enacting similar legislation now.

ONE WAY OF PUSHING THINGS.

It is just well enough to be honest and admit the joint tariff associations of the railroads of this country have not been the great source of danger to the country that the great trusts have, which alone are permitted by the sufferance of the American people and the weakness of our law officials to flourish and cut the heart out of the life of the smaller fish in the turmoil of business. Now that the joint tariff has gone, is there any reasonable objection for the law officers of the republic to make at least a decent effort to enforce the anti-trust law offered by John Sherman and passed by congress.

It is said again technicalities are too much for the government officials and that it cannot be proved there is really any such a thing as a trust. But to honest people in business and especially in the lines of trade domineered over by such trusts as the live stock, Standard Oil, the whiskey trust, the cracker and biscuit trust, the tobacco trust, the sugar trusts, is unfortunately too well known that the trust flourishes from off the robberies committed upon the public. It has been stated that in the matter of railway freights alone some of these trusts have been greatly helped by unjust discriminations in their favor, to the very serious detriment of their smaller competitors in business.

It is well known that methods are resorted to that certainly outside of perhaps the legal fraternity would strongly smack of conspiracy and restraint of trade, by trusts and combines. Yet there seems to be no trouble in the government getting a verdict against the railways. It is possible the trusts want the joint tariff associations abolished and therefore held a oor while the railways struggled in vain. Nobody knows most likely outside the charmed inner circles.

What is a trust, anyway? The people are not in the trust, that is sure.

HARMFUL AND ADULTERATED PRODUCTS.

If the hostile attitude assumed by Germany and other European countries towards American products, and in the action by our government, not of equally hostile legislation, but the enactment of laws that will insure a proper examination of foreign products, that are well known to be adulterated, then these foreign governments will have builded better than they knew. American citizens have been for years consuming foreign products unquestionably adulterated and yet nothing has been said about it, but now that Europe is so determined to shut out a number of our leading articles of consumption, it is meet and proper that the United States, too, shall take such appropriate action that shall prevent the entrance into the country of foreign adulterated goods.

There are intimations given out that our administration have this matter well in mind and have every intention now of applying the same rule, that our people have the benefit of pure products from the old world. For instance, with a country like ours making the purest wines in the world, it is manifestly incongruous that foreign nations should import their adulterated, their cheap and inferior wines into the United States. It is beyond question that whatever elements we may yet lack in our wines, that they will be speedily corrected with the encouragement given by congress in debarring the foreign product, concocted and doctored for American consumption. Then there are the dangerous colorings used in some manufactured goods imported into this country, the adulterations in their dyes, their chemicals and other products—all deleterious and harmful.

If all nations pursue the path of requiring absolute purity of products, adulterations will be banished and mankind vastly benefited. This is not saying that some of our food and other products used by our people are not adulterated on our own account, for unfortunately, adulterations are only too common, and it may all be in the providence of nature that the hitherto unfriendly course of some foreign countries will in due time, lead to the enactment of strict laws in all civilized countries that will forever end spurious products.

THE CASE OF BUCKSTAFF.

Up in Winnebago county, G. A. Buckstaff, the speaker of the last assembly, was the Republican candidate for senator. Mr. Buckstaff is at the head of one of Oshkosh's largest manufacturing institutions, but notwithstanding the county went Republican he was defeated. The Oshkosh Northwestern discusses the result as follows:

If Mr. G. A. Buckstaff had, in early life, any inkling of future political ambitions, he made a grievous mistake in choosing his business calling in life. In his youth he was educated for the legal profession. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. Instead of following that profession, holding fast to what he had and accumulating more from the misfortunes of society, he injudiciously abandoned the law and invested his capital, time and energy in building up a large manufacturing industry that would give employment to labor and conduce to the industrial progress and welfare of the city in which he lived. This was his mistake. He should have left to others or entirely undeveloped those industries where the employment of labor is involved and confined himself to the law where he might have made a better income by permitting labor to employ him. Then he could easily have posed as a friend and champion of labor and labor organizations. Then his popularity would have stood less chance of attack, for there would have been nothing in his business to attack. Then strikers and labor agitators would have paid him as being their friend and supporter, while now they oppose him because he is a friend and supporter of labor. As a rule those who are the largest employers of labor in any community and those who do most to build up their towns as manufacturing centers are the most unpopular when it comes to appealing to the suffrages of the very class which they most befriend. It is the lawyers, the demagogues who loan their money for some one else to employ labor and walk the floor who are the popular and choice friends of the working man.

Therein, therefore, is where Mr. Buckstaff made his great mistake, he has bors any political ambitions. He should have stuck to the law. He should have kept himself in a position where he could howl about his great love for the downtrodden working man, without being obliged to invest a dollar in demonstrating that sentiment. Talk is a great deal cheaper than building factories and working up large manufacturing industries and goes a great deal farther in politics.

Your friends may smile
But that tired feeling
Means danger. It
Indicates impoverished
And impure blood.
This condition may
Lead to serious illness.
It should be promptly
Overcome by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies and
Enriches the blood,
Strengthens the nerves,
Tones the stomach,
Creates an appetite,
And builds up,
Energizes and vitalizes
The whole system.
Be sure to get
Only Hood's.

A SUCCESSFUL TARIFF.

The arguments that the Dingley tariff law has been an unqualified success because it has raised every dollar of revenue predicted, $200,000,000, and this despite the war with Spain, that it has decreased the imports from what they were under the Wilson law, that the result of enlarged exports of every commodity abroad, with the materially decreased importations has put many thousands of men to work and at steady hours, that it has caused a steady inflow of gold into our country, while the Wilson law caused a steady flow outwards, are entirely sound and not to be disputed. The Republican tariff has proved to be all its friends ever claimed and under it American industries are flourishing as they never have been before. Never in all our national history have we had the markets abroad that we have enjoyed the past couple of years. While nature perhaps contributed somewhat to enlarge the agricultural exports, yet our enterprise and the effects of the tariff have largely increased our exportations of manufactured products abroad. In truth the Dingley tariff is fulfilling its appointed mission of helping American people. That is what it is for. It was not constructed to help the people of other countries and has no humane mission about it, only that of helping our own citizens.

We can go to war upon the grounds of humanity, and expend millions upon millions of dollars for the oppressed in other lands, but when it comes to tariffs, it is essentially a matter of strict business. And yet this very tariff that has been charged with the crime of only helping the United States, has furnished much of the funds for stamping out Spanish tyranny almost in sight of our own shores.

Any success of the Democratic party which is opposed to protective tariffs would undue this benificent work. The people will continue the Republican power in power that the splendid results accomplished be retained.

ONE LESSON LEARNED.

One lesson already taught by the war is that the country must have fast cruisers equal to those of othe nations. These vessels must be armored and protected, as well as possessing great speed. We shall learn some other things as well before we get through and one of these is that the advice of the immortal Washington must be followed, in time of peace prepare for war. Our congresses as a rule have generally put in their time objecting to any such thing, and the result was that when war did come, about everything as army and navy required had to be improvised, things ordered made and ships bought. Very many of the most necessary articles were not to be had even on hand by the manufacturers, and thus valuable time lost.

The Centennial year is said to have been the turning point of our national career, at least in our intercourse with the world outside. An exchange observes, in speaking of the work accomplished by the Centennial in 1876, that from 1791 to 1876 there were but sixteen fiscal years in which our exports exceeded out imports. But since 1876 the balance of trade, with the exception of three years, has been in favor of the United States, and has risen to such an extent in our favor reached the unparalleled figure of $615,000,000. It is noticeable that of late the percentage of exportations of agricultural products has been growing less and the percentage of manufactured products larger, so that during the last fiscal year only seven-tenths of the exports were products of agriculture, as against 83 per cent in 1880.

Congressman Cooper rolled up his usual majority, running ahead of his ticket. It is significant that Cooper's plurality is just about equal to the majority for Scofield plus the entire Populist vote cast.

Sheriff Wagner has shown to be erroneous the general impression that prevailed that a man cannot run for one office while he is holding another, for it is pretty evident that he ran.

Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion contains the hypophosphites.

These alone make it of great value for all affections of the nervous system.

It also contains glycerine, a most valuable, soothing and healing agent. Then there is the cod-liver oil, acknowledged by all physicians as the best remedy for poor blood and loss in weight.

These three great remedial agents blended into a creamy Emulsion, make a remarkable tissue builder.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

THE PROPOSED ISTHMUS CANAL.

The opinions of eminent engineers are at variance with the idea promulgated by Engineer Ward, that the Panama canal route offers superior inducements to that of the Nicaragua route. Mr. Ward in a series of articles contributed to the Panama Star and Herald takes the ground that this country would find it more to their advantage to take up the Panama canal scheme and join in a participation with the present Panama Canal company in a joint control.

There are grave objections, however, to this project that are apparent. There is no well founded cause for believing that the Panama canal can ever be completed except at such a cost as would prevent American investors or the government from making itself in any wise responsible for the cost, which would surely arise in case our government or any American company invested in any joint ownership business. As to the Nicaragua route there are no such objections as are discernable in the Panama route, and the cost is a sufficiently estimated amount which, allowing for a difference of millions will still leave the cost at not over $200,000,000, while the Isthmus route has already cost a frightful amount and is sure to involve an expense of many millions more, and even the practibility is not yet assured that the canal can even be built.

It is best for Americans to stick to their mution, as it were. The country has made a beginning on the Nicaragua route, that is the first company organized has, and sufficient has been accomplished to render it very certain that the cost is a definite quantity as compared with that of the Panama canal, and that if our government as a government takes the matter up and builds the canal under its own auspices and on its own account, it can be built within a reasonable period.

AMERICAN BUTTER IN THE ORIENT.

Reports come from China that a fine market may be opened there for United States dairy products. At present other countries are getting the benefits of the new opening, and the good condition in which butter is received indicates that this country may as well take a hand in the favorable markets abroad. Dairymen of the United States can make the finest butter in the world and surely the intelligence of these co-operated with by enterprising merchants ought to find in Chinese ports notably Hong Kong, a paying market.

Just now the great bulk of butter is shipped from European countries, principally Denmark, France and Australia, with small quantities from the Pacific coast and our consul stationed at Hong Kong writes that there is no good reason why United States butter should not be shipped in large quantities. The average price for butter, says our consul is 33 cents gold, or 80 cents Mexican dollars. This butter was laid down at Hong Kong at from 26 to 32 cents gold. The country tributary to this oriental port supplies but a very small quantity of dairy products, and the price is correspondingly high.

In addition to butter there must be an opening for other dairy products and in these days of intelligent packing and cold storage there should be no obstacle to the dairy products of the United States finding sale in the orient.

The department of agriculture is giving its attention to this matter of extending our trade abroad and undoubedly the report of our consul will be the means of turning the attention of Secretary Wilson in this direction. The home market is pretty good for all our dairy products, but our capacity is unlimited and our dairymen can as well supply in far larger quantities the countries of the world than they have. The world is ours and let us have it.

From now on the new members of the legislature will be burdened with information as to the needs of legislation. One matter that interests Racine county, especially, in the revision of the law affecting the school tax whereby Racine county is taxed to support schools in counties better able to take care of their own schools than is Racine county. This bill was introduced by Mr. Mosher at the last session and should be put through this time.

Some of our Democratic friends profess to be uneasy at the prospects of our acquiring colonial dependencies and insist we have made pledges that such is not our purpose. This is not correct, our only promise was made as regards Cuba, but at the same time so long as we are at the game of war, it is necessary for us to secure all the pledges we can in the way of conquests that at the end of it all, we can make Spain pay the bill of damages.

Spain is banking on Kaiser Wilhelm to step in and settle the dispute into which the peace commission has become involved. It has evidently been the emperor's desire for a long time to settle the Philippine question—by taking the islands for Germany. Uncle Sam is perfectly able to settle this affair of his own.

The peace commissioners at Paris representing our side, embody every essential characteristic of firmness. It is American all through. The Spanish cunning diplomats will get no advantage over them.

It is not such a job for the United States to assume a protectorate over Liberia as prayed for by its people in order that they may be protected from the rapacity of foreign governments.

It is now certain that the Republicans have secured the control of the house by the unlucky number of 13. However, the unlucky part of it seems to be on the other side.

The soldiers of 1898 seem to have been favored by the voters in whatever locality or whatever ticket.

NOT ALWAYS SO.

It is true that some congresses have been disturbers of business and that business men might fairly regard a session of such a congress as inimical to his interests and that he does not feel safe while in session. But to charge that all congresses are hostile to business and that no business man feels safe while congress is in session is to say that which is not so. The Sheboygan Telegram takes up the assertion of a clergyman who made use of such a remark and takes him to task. This paper says: "He made a statement not altogether warranted by the facts. It is true, that the war declarations made by congress gave some effect on business. This is natural, because war is not declared by nations every day. That this minister is wrong is shown by the fact that the preceding session of congress was no disturber of business but a confidence reviver which benefited all lines of business. There have been sessions of congress that were confidence destroyers, but they were generally Democratic in complexion."

It is true that legislative bodies other than congress at times enact foolish and unwise laws, and meddle with things that had better be left alone. But the people themselves do not manifest that interest always they should in sending their representatives to do the legislating. If it be said that too frequent sessions lead to too many laws, this may be held as true. The remedy is to send better men and the sessions longer apart.

WHAT THE VICTORY MEANS.

The manner in which the people stood by the Republican party, is significant of the continued determination of the majority to stick to sound money and the party in which the business interests have confidence. The Republican victory means continued prosperity, and is an announcement to business interests that they need not commence to curtail operations in anticipation of a free silver victory in 1900. What would have happened had the general result been a victory for the Democrats would not be difficult to foresee. A Democratic victory would not have immediately had bad results, but it would have brought the same conditions in 1900 pending the presidential election as prevailed in 1896. Distrust and apprehension as to the verdict of the people would have suspended large industrial operations and the prosperity which the country has enjoyed would have received a check, pending the result of the election of 1900.

A Republican victory has left unquestioned the will of the people, and in addition to being a ratification of the vote of 1896 is a forecast of the greater Republican victory to come in 1900.

Already the lumber companies are organized to exploit the regions of our annexed West Indies. The way the islands down there of ours will be denuded of their lumber will be a caution. The proposing investors in lands for agricultural purposes will do well to have an understanding with the lumber men, for if not, in a few years the new possessions will be such hot and waterless holes, no one can possibly live upon them. So soon are people also inquiring further and this anxiousness is, are the good things to be divided up in fairness, or are the children of fortune, i. e., favorites of men in public life, to be given all the pie.

It would seem that public bodies having charge of income property might so manage as to prevent the renting for immoral and wrongful purposes. But it does not seem to be so in Chicago anyway. There the school board, which has charge of many business houses belonging to the school fund, are charged with the renting of some places for the use of objectionable tenants. But Chicago politics can stand anything, and utilize anything for its advancement.

The voters of Racine county don't seem to mind a dollar or two more in taxes so long as the party that imposes it gives them an opportunity to earn the donar.

Miraculous Benefit
RECEIVED FROM
Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

ELI P. BABCOCK, of Avoca, N. Y., a veteran of the 3rd N. Y. Artillery and for thirty years of the Babcock & Tunsel Carriage Co., of Auburn, says: "I write to express my gratitude for the miraculous benefit received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I suffered for years, as result of army life, from sciatica which affected my heart in the worst form, my limbs swelled from the ankles up. I bloated until I was unable to button my clothing; had sharp pains about the heart, smothering spells and shortness of breath. For three months I was unable to lie down, and all the sleep I got was in an arm chair. I was treated by the best doctors but gradually grew worse. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and it saved my life as if by a miracle."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

A WOMAN'S BODY.

What Its Neglect Leads to. Mrs. Chas. King's Experience.

A woman's body is the repository of the most delicate mechanism in the whole realm of creation, and yet most women will let it get out of order and keep out of order, just as if it were of no consequence. Their backs ache and heads throb and burn; they have wandering pains, now here and now there. They experience extreme lassitude, that don't-care and want-to-be-left-alone feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness and the blues, yet they will go about their work until they can scarcely stand on their poor swollen feet, and do nothing to help themselves. These are the positive fore-runners of serious womb complications, and unless given immediate attention will result in untold misery, if not death.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will, beyond the question of a doubt, relieve all this trouble before it becomes serious, and it has cured many after their troubles had become chronic.

The Compound should be taken immediately upon the appearance of any of these symptoms above enumerated. It is a vegetable tonic which invigorates and stimulates the entire female organism, and will produce the same beneficial results in the case of any sick woman as it did with MRS. CHAS. KING, 1815 Rosewood St., Philadelphia, Pa., whose letter we attach:

"I write these few lines, thanking you for restoring my health. For twelve years I suffered with pains impossible to describe. I had bearing-down feelings, backache, burning sensation in my stomach, chills, headache, and always had black specks before my eyes. I was afraid to stay alone, for I sometimes had four and five fainting spells a day. I had several doctors and tried many patent medicines. Two years ago I was so bad that I had to go to bed and have a trained nurse. Through her, I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I never had anything give me the relief that it has. I have taken eight bottles, and am now enjoying the best of health again. I can truthfully say it has cured me."

An exchange says we must keep faith with Cuba. Well, on the part of the American people and its government, there is not the slightest reason for doubting but that our faith will be kept in the most faithful manner. Because it may be necessary for a while that our government preserve order on the island, is not cause for doubt but that when it is safe to do so, the people of Cuba irrespective of what part they have taken in the long years of struggle against Spain, will be placed in the fullest control of what is entirely their own. rptesAten5gniiheao entirely their own. At present it may be regarded as a rich estate with the United States as the conservator in charge and all ready to hand it over when the proper heirs shall be able to dwell harmony.

New York courts have obligingly decided that the Manhattan Elevated railroad which candidly admits it earns $4,000,000, that is, makes that much profit, need not pay its just taxes. This fight has been on for the last four years, the city struggling to get its proper share as it does out of other tax payers, but the referee in his decision declares for the elevated. It may be premature to say the courts have decided, because so far it is the referee, but these reports are as a rule always confirmed. The city of New York will thus result in a loss it is claimed of $2,000,000, and this not counting future taxes from which it will be relieved. Is it any surprise that Populism flourishes and the barker of the anarchist is heard in the land.

The Right Honorable Leonard Henry Courtney, the length of his name will be excused for the nature of his remarks, says the United States will be but fulfilling all the conditions of historical conquests in occupying Cuba permanently. He says this is the usual way, as the conditions stipulated for good order and government by the natives never does arrive. But the Hon. Henry does not know this truly great country. We are not built upon the European plan, though we sometimes act that way, and the moment the Cuban people can show us they can maintain order and carry on government without internal dissensions, we shall at once retire.

Dispatches state that Congressman Hooker, who was chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors in the last house and who was re-elected, has sent a splendid Republican delegation to congress. There were enough Populists out on the Nebraska frontier who hadn't read the obituary notice of the Populist party two years ago to step up and vote for governor to elect the Populist governor.

The attacks on Gov. Scofield by Democratic orators should be a standing notice to the party managers of that faith that it isn't safe to follow the lead of a faction on the opposite side. The complainants based their case on the charge of witnesses who it seems declined to come into court and testify.

It has been decided that our new cruisers and battleships shall have the required speed to enable them to cope with the navies of the world. A future programme of 19 knots battleships and 22-knot cruisers seems to be about the thing favored by the department.

Mr. Quarles is confident that he will secure a majority in the Republican legislative caucus and will be elected to the senate. That he may not be mistaken is the hope of every man in Racine and Kenosha counties.

Editor Cully of the Kenosha Gazette, declares that nature is turning herself over after contemplating the Republican victory. Mistake. It's the reflex of Democratic wind that has run up against the people.

Mr. Schindler, the Democratic candidate for insurance commissioner, says the only trouble was the people didn't realize their opportunity. He probably refers to the opportunity to give him a soft snap.

It is pretty evident the people are of the opinion that the Democrats wouldn't recognize a "business-like" administration if they met it face to face.

The Jersey cow in state politics seems to be a veritable hoodoo for the Democrats as much now as in 1888.

Boston Herald: Somehow, the returns from those states in which the dear women have the privilege of voting for all elective offices do not shine resplendent by contrast with those from the states where the tyrant man persists in monopolizing the suffrage. Here is Utah, for instance, where the head of the successful ticket is both a silverite and a polygamist, while in Colorado the free silverites made a clean sweep. Wyoming is the only woman suffrage state that appears to have done itself credit on Tuesday.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The mistake of the Wisconsin university athletic management was in entering its football team instead of its boat crew for a contest on Chicago grounds.

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NEURALGIA and similar Complaints, and prepared under the stringent GERMAN MEDICAL LAWS, prescribed by eminent physicians:
DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" PAIN EXPELLER.
World renowned! Remarkably successful! Only genuine with Trade Mark "Anchor." F. Ad. Richter & Co., 215 Pearl St., New York.
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HUMPHREYS'
WITCH HAZEL
OIL
CURES
Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.
Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.
Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

LAST WORD TO SPAIN

Must Agree to Our Conditions at Once, or Fight.

CAN BE NO FURTHER DELAY.

At the Session Wednesday the American Commissioners Will Present an Ultimatum to the Spaniards—Monday's Meeting Was Postponed.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Chairman Day and his colleagues will present a note to the Spanish commissioners on Wednesday peremptorily demanding the relinquishment by Spain of sovereignty over the Philippines.

The administration is tired of Spanish procrastination, and intends that the matter shall be settled promptly. The president is also desirous of completing that portion of his message relating to the Spanish negotiations in order that it may be ready to be presented to congress when that body convenes next month.

It has been learned definitely that the instructions which were sent to the peace commissioners on Saturday last were very emphatic in declaring that there should be no further discussion of the question of the right of the United States to take the Philippine islands, but that Spain should finally announce whether or not she would agree to the American demand to cede the archipelago.

It is expected that the Spaniards will withdraw on the plea that they consider it necessary to consult their government, and an adjournment for a few days will be permitted, but at the next sitting of the commission, if the Spaniards continue to press the discussion of the question, an ultimatum will be submitted which will finally determine whether this government shall peacefully or forcibly possess itself of the Philippines.

SPANIARDS ASK FOR TIME.

Joint Session of the Peace Commissioners Is Postponed.

Paris, Nov. 14.—Secretary Moore of the United States commission received from Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish commission a note saying the Spanish commissioners had found it impossible to prepare their memorandum for presentation Monday and asking if the United States commissioners would be inconvenienced if, owing to the late arrival from Madrid of expected data, the Spaniards should request that the next meeting be deferred until Wednesday. Secretary Moore replied that the American commissioners were quite ready to accommodate the Spaniards in this matter, and the joint session was deferred until Wednesday next.

Importance is attached to this delay, it being regarded as indicating that the Spanish commissioners are preparing for a final stand in these negotiations, and it may now be definitely stated that they will not sign a treaty of peace which yields to Spain no more from the Philippine islands than has thus far been offered or indicated by the Americans. Should the latter announce that the United States is only willing to reimburse Spain for her pacific expenditures in the Philippine islands, the Spanish commissioners will reply that their mission is finished. Should this occur it is possible the Spaniards will also suggest a suspension of the negotiations through the commission and a resumption of negotiations between Madrid and Washington.

One-Half of Spain Gone.

Madrid, Nov. 15.—Aragon has now joined with the other provinces of Spain in demanding the decentralization of the government, on which subject a Catalonian deputation was received in audience by the queen regent Monday. The Aragonians, in presenting their demands, point out that the "Anglo-Saxons of America, aided by the Anglo-Saxons of Europe, have obliterated half of Spain from the maps."

Spain Advised to Yield.

London, Nov. 15.—The postponement of the meeting of the Paris peace commissions is much noticed here, and it is felt that the position is not capable of standing a much greater strain. The Standard, in an editorial, appeals again to Spain to accept the inevitable, declaring that it would be sheer foolhardiness to compel her antagonist to deal a final stroke.

No Appeal to Powers.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—A high official of the German foreign office asserts that no communication or negotiations have occurred between the powers regarding the Philippines question. Germany, he says, has only commercial interests to protect there.

Taylor Breaks a Cycling Record.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15.—The one-third mile record was added officially to the string of Major Taylor Monday. He had twice lowered it previously in other trials, and Monday tled his best previous known time when he did :29 4-5, the former mark being held by Willie Windle at :30 1-5, made at Chillicothe in the fall of 1895. Taylor did :29 4-5 in the first third of his one successful mile trial of 1:32 on Saturday.

England has about 150 packs of foxhounds, and about 15,000 horses are kept specially for fox hunting.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

India's Vast Population.

India is a vast country, representing a territory as great as all Europe without the Russias, possessing a population that, according to the article in the Encyclopaedia, numbers twice as many people as those Gibbon estimated for the Roman empire at the height of its power. This article fixes the aggregate at 240,000,000, but Max Muller in his lectures in 1882 puts it at 253,000,000. The smaller estimate gives an average of 163 persons per square mile all over that vast territory, while the United States averages perhaps fifty to the square mile. Seventy-three per cent of all this tremendous aggregation represents in one form or another the faith or faiths that may in a general way be grouped under the term Brahmanism. These unnumbered hosts are the children of Brahm. They are sheltered, guided or enslaved, as the case may be, by the various modifications of the religion which we call Brahmanism. Of this vast population, this great world of India, after centuries of missionary work, there are, according to the writer, only 47-100 of 1 per cent of Christian converts and of this imperceptible fragment most of them are from the very lowest strata of native life or else mingled with European blood and travel.

The Sensoo's Sensation.

The sensation of the season in Newport has been Miss Virginia Fair's pet donkey, Persimmon, and his appearance at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dance. The dance was given for Miss Marion Fish, the daughter of the house, in Mrs. Fish's new villa. When the gayety had well begun Persimmon appeared in the ballroom decked in flowers, with his shoeless hoofs gilded, hitched to a tiny cart in which were the "favors" for the dance, which were baskets of flowers tied with white ribbons. Persimmon behaved nobly. He had been in the eye of the 400 before, when, in 1895, he won a prize at the pony parade given by Mrs. Calvin S. Brice.

The Newest Tobacco Cure.

A placard announcing a "sure tobacco antidote" in a Chicago store devoted chiefly to the sale of confections was thus explained by the proprietor as he offered a box of concentrated lime lozenges: "This remedy has been tried in a number of cases and I have never known it to fail. The acidity of the lozenges makes tobacco disagreeable. But you must have the lozenge in your mouth when you smoke or the combined unpleasantness of the two flavors will not be appreciated. Try it by taking two lime drops just after dinner, when a man most longs for a smoke. You will soon throw away your cigar or cigarette."

The Land of Chang-Tung.

This name is given to the highest part of Tibet, a bleak and barren wilderness, inhabited only by wild animals, no part of whose surface, it is said, is less than 16,000 feet above sea-level. This wonderful land, so far as elevation goes, is like the top of a gigantic mountain higher than Mont Blanc, 600 miles in length and from 250 to 300 miles broad.

Dr. Le Due's Genuine French Female Regulator

From Paris. Three packages are positively warranted to cure the most stubborn cases of Monthly Stoppages, Irregularities, Obstructions and suppressions brought on from whatever pathological cause, or return money. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY. American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1330 Washington Ave.

Platt's Bank Is to Reopen.

Owego, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Tioga National bank, of which Senator Thomas C. Platt is president, will reopen its doors for business on Thursday morning.

German Army to Be Increased.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—The semiofficial papers announce that the German army will be gradually increased by about 15,000 men.

The little folks love Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Pleasant to take; perfectly harmless. Positive cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma.

A Soliloquy.

"I must confess," remarked the battered tin can, "that to the best of my knowledge I have never pointed a moral, but I have nevertheless adorned many a tall."—New York World.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactive Liver and clear the Complexion. Small, sugar coated, don't gripe or cause nausea. Robinson Drug Co.

Enterprise.

Silent Partner—What do you expect to do with all that rusty barbed wire fencing? Hustling Merchant—Oh, I don't know. There's going to be a demand for pieces of them Cuban trochas for relics after awhile, ain't here?—Chicago Tribune.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. Robinson Drug Co.

Philadelphia Inquirer: It's ten to one that that barbed wire concern that has consolidated with one or two other plants in the west won't sit on its product when it wants to rest.

When you ask for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of piles being cured by this, than all others combined. Robinson Drug Co.

St. Louis Star: Considerably short and yet rather long. An absconding Tennessee bank cashier is described as "six feet two inches tall and about $14,000 short."

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. Robinson Drug Co.

How Bankruptcy Strikes a Maori.

A Maori chief, who lost £40 through a white storekeeper going through the bankruptcy court, has given the following lucid exposition of this particular branch of British jurisprudence: "The pakeha (white man) who wants to become pakarapu (insolvent) goes into business and gets lots of goods and does not pay for them. He then gets all the money he can together, say £2,000, and puts all of it, except £5, away where no one can find it. With the £5 he goes to a judge of the court and tells him he wants to become pakarapu. The judge then calls all the lawyers together, likewise all the men to whom the pakeha owes money, and he says: 'This man is pakarapu, but he wishes to give you all that he has got, and so he has asked me to divide this £5 among you all.' The judge thereupon gives the lawyers £4 and the remaining £1 to the other men. Then the pakeha goes home."—London Chronicle.

Queer Lightning.

Last Saturday a queer freak of lightning occurred at Creston, W. Va. Four men were playing poker on a large rock under a cliff during a severe electrical storm, and suddenly lightning struck the stone table, hurling the men for some distance, but not seriously injuring them, while the money on the table was equally divided and thrown on either side of the rock.

In asking you to try the Anchor Pain Expeller for rheumatism, gout and other kinds of pain, we are not asking you to try an experiment. The fame of this remedy all over the globe is based on success. 25c.

"A Home."

Wisconsin is strictly a state of homes, taking from rank with the states of the Union. The poor for a home, as well as the rich for an investment, will find the lands in northern Wisconsin very desirable. Hardwood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, can be purchased very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps will be sent by writing Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Manufacturers and Investors

before locating elsewhere, should carefully note the inducements offered for the location of manufacturing plants in Wisconsin. Rich iron ore deposits, immense quantities of hardwood timber, large beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with other advantages, make a tempting offer. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the very center of the state, offering manufacturers unexcelled facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Those interested can obtain complete information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee Wis.

H. F. Whitcomb, Gen'l Mgr.; Burton Johnson, G. F. A.; Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gonova

Is a French treatment for Male and Female, for the positive cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Inflammation, Irritations and Ulcerations of the mucous membranes. An internal remedy with injection combined, warranted to cure worst cases in one week. $3 per package or 2 for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY. American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1330 Washington Ave.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Queen Wilhelmina has withdrawn the postage stamp issued in honor of her coronation for the perfectly laudable and feminine reason that she doesn't like the way her hair "took." Well, there is one European principality where public affairs are likely to be conducted on a simple and straightforward basis. If Emperor William or the czar had been displeased by such a matter, mysterious and profound reasons would have been hatched up for the withdrawal of the obnoxious stamp. Wilhelmina went right to the point.

"I owe my whole life to Burdock Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores covered my body. I seemed beyond cure. B. B. B. has made me a perfectly well woman." Mrs. Chas. Hutton, Berville, Mich.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A rule has been adopted in New York forbidding the employment of married women as teachers in the public schools. The married women may be able to stand such a discrimination, but the blow will fall heavily upon some of the married men.

A household necessity. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Heals burns, cuts, wounds of any sort; cures sore throat, croup, catarrh, asthma; never fails.

Chicago Times-Herald: An Indiana man enlisted and made so enviable a record in the Santiago campaign that his divorced wife has decided to return to him. Does it really pay to be a hero after all?

Some people live by their wits, but the majority of mankind live by taking Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents only. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth St.; State St.; Washington ave.

Indianapolis Journal: "We," said the manager to the dramatic critic, "are making money, if you did say the show was poor."

"Maybe you are," replied the critic, "but it will not do you any good. Money made that way never does."

She's a fine girl, quite brilliant I hear. I understand she has just completed a course of Rocky Mountain Tea. That accounts for her brilliancy. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth St.; State St.; Washington ave.

Puck: On the Way Home.—Jimmy—Didn't you hear the Sunday-school teacher say your conscience is what tells you when you do wrong? Tommy—It's a good thing it don't tell your mother.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. Robinson Drug Co.

Dreadfully Nervous.

Gents:—I was dreadfully nervous and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Robinson's Drug Stores.

Lights of London and Paris.

Paris has about 600,000 electric lights and London twice as many. More than half of Berlin's streets are now lighted with a gas glow-light, perfectly white and five times as powerful as the old flame, and the lamps are being placed rapidly in the other streets, and the city, with a consumption of 10,000,000 cubic meters of gas, will have fivefold the light hereinbefore obtained from 17,000,000. The 10,000,000 oil lamps burned nightly in England cause 300 deaths annually, and 163 fires yearly in London alone.

A Destructive Hurricane.

The British West Indies were swept by a destructive hurricane on the night of September 10th. On the island of St. Vincent 300 persons are reported to have been killed, and 20,000 made homeless. On the island of Barbadoes, according to official reports, 10,000 huts were destroyed, and 50,000 persons made homeless. St. Lucia also suffered, and a number of vessels were lost. A relief fund has been opened in London to send food and other supplies to the distressed population.

Prize for Comely Old Maids.

Apropos of a coming street fair in Cynthiana, Ky., the editor of the Democrat publishes the following announcement: "The Democrat offers a special premium of $50 for the handsomest and most charming old maid between the ages of 30 and 45 years who appears at the street fair. The winner is to become the bride of the editor, and promptly return the $50."

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Itchiness of the skin, horrible plague. Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Chicago News: Worked Both Ways.—Brown—So Meeks is applying for a divorce from that widow he married last week, eh? What ever possessed him to marry her? Jones—He was attracted by her wonderful conversational powers, I believe. Brown—And why is he applying for a divorce so soon? Jones—Oh, same reason.

It makes no difference how many medicines have failed to cure you. While there's life there's hope, and Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth St.; State St.; Washington ave.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket book. 500,000 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy your own druggist, who will vouch for it. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP CHEWING

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all local Druggists.

Escaped Death.

Unusual Experience Granted Le Roy Bowen—Given up to Die by Four Doctors Because of a Serious Complication of Diseases—How He Saved Himself.

From the Enterprise, Mapleton, Minn.

To escape death after being given up by four doctors, and bidden good-bye to family and friends, is an experience not granted every man. Yet it happened to Mr. Le Roy Bowen, of Decoria township, Blue Earth Co., Minn.

Mr. Bowen is a farmer, but formerly resided in Mapleton, where he was clerk and city marshall for a number of years. He is a well-known member of the Masonic fraternity and is of sterling honesty and uprightness of character.

His story is of the greatest interest. He said:

"I was suddenly taken sick in the spring of 1895. The doctor was summoned. He pronounced my case one of gravel and said the pain was caused by the passage of a stone from the kidneys to the bladder. I doctored with him for three months, but was not benefited. Once a week I would have a bad spell of two or three days duration, during which I suffered untold agony.

"Finally I went to Mankato and consulted a specialist. He stated that I did not have gravel, but thought it was rheumatism of the stomach. I continued to visit him until the end of August. Then I became completely bedridden and sent for another doctor. He called my complaint inflammation of the bowels and treated me for that.

"The doctor laid my case before the faculty of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and it was decided that I had neuralgia of the stomach. I was treated for that until December, but continued to grow worse. Then the doctor said, 'I can't do you any good. All the help I know for you is an operation.' 'Very well,' replied, 'go on and operate, if that is left for me.'

"The appointed time came; the four doctors present examined me for two hours, then they retired and consulted for the same length of time. They concluded that they did not know what ailed me. The head physician asked permission to 'cut,' as he expressed it, 'and find out.' I asked how big a place he wanted to cut. He said he thought four inches far enough.' I did not want any such hide-and-seek game played with me, so the operation did not occur. I continued under the doctor's care, but my case was considered hopeless. I made my will, balanced my accounts and made every preparation for death.

"Day after day was passed in intense agony. As a last resort I told my hired man to get a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had read considerable about them and thought I would try them. Immediately after beginning the use of these pills I commenced to feel better and in two weeks I was out of bed and around, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

I hereby certify the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LE ROY BOWEN.

Witnesses: J. A. Biddeson, Mrs. Le Roy Bowen.

Mr. Bowen's post office address is Beauford, Minn. He will gladly answer any inquiries or those enclosing stamp for reply.

It was nature's own remedy that accomplished this cure caused by impure blood plished this cure caused by impure blood for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are composed of vegetable remedies that exercise a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood. Many diseases long supposed to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. This universal remedy is sold by all druggists.

A BEACON OF HOPE

A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR

IS THE

GREAT THROAT and LUNG REMEDY.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:33 a. m. daily
6:47 a. m. Sunday only	7:50 a. m. daily
9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily	9:35 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:35a. m. daily
3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily	4:35 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily	7:50 p. m. daily
9:43 p. m. daily	
11:55 p. m. daily	
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
6:35 a. m. daily	4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
7:50 a. m. daily	6:47 a. m. Sunday only
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:35 a. m. daily	10:15 a. m. daily
12:25 p. m. daily	1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday	3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:35 p. m. daily	4:22 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily	6:35 p. m. daily
	9:43 p. m. daily
	12:55 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
7:25 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
9:30 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
12:35 p. m.	1:38 p. m.
1:55 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	**Arrive from Chicago**
Depart for Chicago	10:30 a. m.
7:25 a. m.	1:38 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
1:55 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	**From the West.**
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
3:05 p. m.	

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
9:50 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
For Chicago.	**From Chicago.**
7:25 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
9:50 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	**From the West.**
	8:20 a. m.

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE

KENOSHA.		RACINE.		MILWAUKEE.	
Depart.	Arrive.	Going South.	Going North.	Arrive.	Depart.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
6:45	6:40	6:00			7:00
8:25	8:05	7:30	7:05		8:00
9:25	8:35	7:55	7:25*	8:50	9:00
10:25	9:35	8:55	8:05	9:50	9:00
11:25	10:35	9:55	9:05	10:50	10:00
	11:35	10:55	10:05	11:50	11:00
P. M.	P. M.	11:55	11:05		12:00
12:25		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1:25	12:35	12:55	12:05	12:50	
2:25	1:35	1:55	1:05	1:50	1:00
3:25	2:35	2:55	2:05	2:50	2:00
4:25	3:35	3:55	3:05	3:50	3:00
5:25	4:35	4:55	4:05	4:50	4:00
6:25	5:35	5:55	5:05	5:50	5:00
7:25	6:35	6:55	6:05	6:50	6:00
8:25	7:35	7:55	7:05	7:50	7:00
9:25	8:35	8:55	8:05	8:50	8:00
10:25	9:35	9:55 ☆	9:05	9:50	9:00
11:35	11:35	10:55	10:05	10:50	11:20
			11:05 ☆	11:50	
		A. M.	P. M.		
		1:00 ☆	12:10 ☆		

*Do not pass Racine.

READ the DAILY JOURNAL

Williams & Breese

LARGE INCREASE IN SALES OF WINTER GOODS

OUR efforts are being crowned with the most successful selling season of merchandise of any season of any previous year. Our sales will continue to increase because our store is the "Shopping Headquarters" of Racine. Our stocks are complete in all respects and contains all the newest and best things on the market.

Men's Underwear

MEN'S SCOTCH WOOL
in 2 weights and grades.
Men's ribbed wool, fancy trimmed, fine shirts and drawers, each...$2.87
Men's ribbed wool, fancy tan, good shirts and drawers, each.....$2.25
Men's ribbed wool, natural grey, good shirts and drawers, each.....$1.15
Men's ribbed wool natural grey, good shirts and drawers, each.....$1.67
Men's ribbed wool natural grey, good shirts and drawers, each.....$1.25
Men's ribbed wool fancy brown good shirts and drawers, each.....$1.00
Men's flat wool, flesh color fine shirts and drawers, each.....$2.25
Men's flat wool fancy brown, fine shirts and drawers, each.....$1.65
Men's flat wool natural grey, good shirts and drawers, each.....$1.50
Men's flat wool mixed brown goods, good shirts and drawers, each.$1.00
Men's fleece lined Hygiene wool shirts and drawers, each.....$1.00
Men's fleeced lined Sanitary wool shirts and drawers, each..... 75c
Men's fleeced lined cotton shirts and drawers..... 50c
Special lot of odds in sizes and qualities at remnant prices.

Books—Books

Our new departure is a great success. Do not forget that we have a choice selection of all kinds of Books—HISTORY POETRY, FICTION, JUVENILES—Suitable for gifts and a chance to start a library of your own CHEAP.

Oil Cloths and Linoleums

We have the stock now on hand for the Fall trade. We have the Oil Cloth Squares for stoves. Linoleums 2 yards and 4 yards wide—cover your kitchen, hall, dining room and bath room with it and save labor.

Ladies' Underwear

Womens ribbed wool vests and pants, best, each.....$1.50
Womens ribbed wool vests and pants, fine, each.....$1.25
Womens ribbed wool vests and pants, good, each.....$1.00
Womens ribbed wool vests and pants, good, each..... 77c
Womens ribbed cotton fleeced vests and pants, each..... 50c
Womens ribbed cotton fleeced vests and pants, each..... 25c
Womens combination suits, wool, grey, suit.....$3.25
Womens combination suits, wool black and grey, suit.....$2.00
Womens combination suits, wool, silver grey, suit.....$1.65
Womens combination suits, wool grey, suit.....$1.00
Womens combination suits, cotton fleece, grey, suit..... 77c
Womens combination suits, cotton fleece, grey, suit..... 50c
Special lot of odds in sizes and qualities at remnant prices.

Corsets

Two special lots of standard makes in corsets to be closed out at less than cost.
Loomer's steam molded corset in grey worth $1.00, for..... 75c
W. C. C. Corset in white and black, worth $1.50, for.....$1.00

Blankets

Cotton Blankets 45, 49, 67, 77, 87, 97, 1.00, 1.10 each.
Wool Blanket—white, grey and red—$2.55, 3.25, 3.75, 4.00, 4.75, 5.00, 5.75, 5.97, 6.67, 7.00, 9.00, 9.50 to 11.00 per pair.

Children's Underwear

We carry a large assortment of Children's Underwear in all grades an sizes—prices run according to size and quality.
Cotton Fleece Lined.
Wool Fleece lined.
Camels Hair Wool.
Fine Natural Wool.
Combination Suits.
Tights.
Now is the opportunity to select these goods while our stocks are complete and the season demands them.

Comforts

Keep warm with good well made comforts. We have them starting at $1.00 each to $2.75 each. Ask to see the newest thing, the Laminated Cotton in rolls and made up in comforts.

Wool Waists

The "Gem" Waist is the best Style Fit and Satisfaction in well made garments.

Under Skirts

A new lot just received Saturday and now on sale. Latest styles and materials:
Black Sateen Skirt, corded and narrow ruffle, each.....$1.00
Black Sateen Skirt, with wide umbrella ruffle, each.....$1.67
Black Sateen Skirt, with umbrella ruffle and corded, each.....$2.00
Black Sateen Skirt, with wide hem and umbrella ruffle, each.....$2.50
Black Sateen Skirt, wide umbrella ruffle, corded, each.....$2.75
Black Sateen Skirt, two narrow ruffles corded on umbrella ruffle, each$3.00
Black Moreen Skirts, wide umbrella ruffle, each.....$3.25
Black Moreen Skirt with double ruffle, each.....$3.67
Colored Moreen Skirts with umbrella ruffle, corded and narrow ruffles, each.....$4.00
Black Moire Valour Skirts, umbrella ruffle, tucked and narrow ruffle, each.....$6.00

Wrappers

Ready to wear wrappers — new stock just received. Styles and qualities at less price than they can be made.
New Materials.
New Styles.

THE CHANGES AT MADISON

Nany New Faces Will be Seen in Both Senate and Assembly.

LEGISLATURE WELL SHAKEN UP

Many Who Were Leaders at the Last Session Were Not Re-elected—The Names of Those Now in the Senate and Assembly.

The personnel of the two houses of the Wisconsin legislature will be considerably changed, but the change will be far greater in the assembly than the senate, which is always the case. Half the senators hold over, while all the assemblymen have to go before the people for re-election, which doubles the opportunity for changes in the lower house. With the hold-over senators, the old assemblymen who have gone into the senate and the assemblymen who have been re-elected, there will be a sufficient number of familiar faces to keep an old-timer from feeling lonely.

IN THE SENATE.

In the senate a majority of the more prominent members were among the hold-overs and several of the leaders were re-elected, so that the direction of the upper house will remain practically in the same hands. The most prominent of the missing senators will be T. B. Mills of Superior and W. H. Austin of Milwaukee, who as chairman of the judiciary committee, wielded a large influence. De Wayne Stebbins of the First district was re-elected, and A. C. Mailer of the Second held over. In the Third district John F. Reynolds of Genoa Junction, succeeds Ernest G. Timme of Kenosha. Senator Timme secured a federal apointment during the last session and his seat was practically vacant for some time. Mr. Reynolds was an assemblyman from Kenosha county for two terms and is widely known.

The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts are in Milwaukee county, and in that delegation there are only two changes. Senators Green, Devos and Roehr hold over. The senators whose terms expire were W. H. Austin and C. T. Fisher, and both were defeated for renomination. Senator Austin is succeeded by Frank A. Anson and Senator Fisher by Barney A. Ercon. Both were members of the last assembly and both will have the advantage of legislative experience in their work. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Austin had each served in the senate through two sessions and Mr. Austin had previously been in the assembly.

Senator Clarence E. Pierce of the Ninth district will be missed. He is to be succeeded by Thomas Fearne, who w... come highly recommended as a man fit to take Mr. Pierce's place. Mr. Pierce was not so influential in the Senate as some others, but he was very popular and his former associates will regret that he is not with them. Senator Woodforth of the Tenth is a hold-over and Senator T. B. Mills of Superior will be succeeded by a man of the same name almost as well known, Edgar G. Mills, also of Superior. T. B. Mills was in the Senate for four years, and in the assembly for four terms, serving as speaker for two terms. His successor is a lawyer.

Senator Lamoreaux of the Twelfth holds over, and Senator Burke of the Thirteenth retires. Senator Burke was in some ways the most remarkable man on the Democratic side of the Senate and his absence will be noticeable. He is to be succeeded by M. ... Jacobs, who is also a Democrat. Senator Whitman in the fourteenth also holds over, but Senator McMullen of the Fifteenth will be in the list of missing senators. He was the leader of the Democratic side and was very prominent. His successor is Norman A. Knudson, a Republican. Senator Baxter of the Sixteenth district, the recognized leader of the Republican side in the last Senate holds over.

The Seventeenth district was represented by H. C. Putnam of Brodhead, one of the characters of the Senate, but it will be prepresented now by Harry C. Martin, who is also a Republican. Mr. Putnam has previously been a member of the Assembly. Senator Thayer of the Eighteenth district holds over. In the Nineteenth Senator Davis, a Republican, retires and the place will be filled by Harry I. Weed, a Democrat, who was elected over C. A. Buckstaff, who beat Senator Davis for the Republican nomination. Senator Dennett in the Twentieth holds over and the next change is in the Twenty-first, where Senator Phillips gives way to W. H. Hatton. Senator Whitehead holds over in the Twenty-second district and in the Twenty-third John E. Harris succeeds Albert Solliday, a Democrat.

Senator Welton of the Twenty-sixth is a hold-over. Senator Conger of the Twenty-seventh would have been certain of re-election if he could have been the regular nominee but he got into a tangle with A. J. Turner of Portage with the result that both had to retire, and his district will be represented now by W. G. Bissell, who is a Republican. The only other change is in the Thirty-third district. Senator Munson holds over in the Twenty-eighth, Senator Riordan in the Thirtieth and Senator Withee in the Thirty-second, while Senator Stout was re-elected in the Twenty-ninth district and Senator McGillivray in the Thirty-first. In the Thirty-third Senator Mayer, a Democrat, will give way to A. M. Jones, a Republican. Mr. Jones, who is known as "Long" Jones, was for years the leader of the Republican party in Illinois and is a man of strong personality, who will make his influence felt from the start.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly the changes are very many. There will be so many new faces that it will not be recognized as the same body. One way and another most of the men who were regarded as the leaders have gone and the House will have to make new leaders for itself. That means that it will steer a wild and woolly course for a while and perhaps be uncontrollable to the end of the session. Out of the 100 men who sat in the body two years ago the only ones who will be there this winter are T. J. McGrath of Brown county; L. B. Dresser, Burnett and Polk; J. W. Thomas, Chippewa; George Wyllie, Columbia; O. F. Minsch, Dane; Henry Overbeck, Door; A. R. Hall, Dunn; B. A. Bumington and H. N. Polley, Eau Claire; Louis Lange, Fond du Lac; Thomas McDonald, Grant; George H. Ray and H. M. Brettes, La Crosse; Henry Fiege and August Gawin, Milwaukee; L. C. Harvey, Oconto; P. H. Cashin, Portage; W. M. Fogo, Richland; William Wheeler, Rock; True and J. E. Morgan, Sauk; Andrew Jansen, Waupaca.

Among the former leaders Speaker Blackstaff tried for the Senate and was defeated; W. A. Jones is United States Indian commissioner; D. F. Jones is district attorney for the western United States district; N. B. Treat is on the state board of control; J. O. Davidson is elected state treasurer and W. H. Froehlich, secretary of state; C. W. Merriman is consul to Canada; E. S. Goodell is postmaster at Viroqua; Jesse Stone is elected lieutenant-governor, and will preside over the Senate; Solon W. Pierce, C. A. Stanley, Jesse A. Clason, M. T. Parker, George W. Latta, W. H. Flett, G. W. Taylor, E. D. Hoyt and Silas Bullar have retired, and Frank A. Anson, J. F. Reynolds and D. A. Eaton have gone into the Senate.

Others who will be missed are M. J. Connors of Hurley, J. J. Smith of Barron, Kilag G. Staples of Iron River, J. M. Hogan of Green Bay, Samuel F. Plummer of Arkansaw, Joseph Wollinger of Dundas, J. C. Marsh of Loyal, L. P. Hindes of Lodi, Daniel Bechtel of Madison, Christopher Legried of Cambridge, S. R. Webster of Danville, Jarvis White of Superior, Wynn Edwards of Rosendale, A. L. Utt of Platteville, A. W. Merrill of Alma Center, H. H. Olson of Berlin, Gilbert Rutherford of Lake Mills, G. P. Sheffer of New Diggings, C. W. Sweeting of Cark's Mills, H. M. Thompson of Mosinee, F. C. Maertz of Manitowoc, C. H. Welch, Charles Polacheck, Charles Niss, J. F. Burnham, R. Klabunde, Albert Woller, C. W. Krauss, H. O. Reinnoldt and J. H. Yorkey of Milwaukee, G. H. Clark of Rhinelander, B. C. Walter of Appleton, Charles Clack of Freedom, H. Schallenberger of Hora's Corners, G. E. Pratt of River Falls, P. N. Peterson of Amherst, W. T. Lewis of Racine, A. S. Flagg of Edgerton, Hans Borchsenius of St. Croix, Otto A. Risum of Pulcifer, Christian Ackerman, William Sicker and G. W. Wolff of Sheboygan, J. B. Beach of Whitehall, L. C. Church of Walworth, D. K. Smith and O. L. Rosenkrans of Waukesha, O. C. Sether of Waupaca, William Hughes of Aurora, F. T. Tucker of Omro and H. C. Whipperman of Grand Rapids.

Mark Barnum, the Wausau orator; T. H. Mosher of Racine, noted for his quaint ways; Frank E. Hurd of "Little Black Bull's" fame; C. N. Frink, the lone Populist of the last session, and J. H. Agen, the Superior hustler, who wanted to go to Congress, are also on the list of those who will be missing.

THE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

In both houses many of the chairmen of the most important committees have retired and there fill be a big shifting ground. In each house the chairman of the committee on judiciary is gone and new men will have to be selected. E. D. Hoyt was chairman of the committee on railroads in the Assembly and his place will have to be filled by somebody else. W. A. Jones, N. B. Treat, Jesse Stone and Frank A. Anson held important chairmanships in the assembly which will have to be filled, and there will be a number of vacancies of the same sort in the senate.

There is already considerable talk about the speakership of the assembly. The first man mentioned is George H. Ray of La Crosse, who was a strong candidate two years ago, and is a man well qualified for the place. John M. True of Baraboo; G. E. Vandercook of Spencer, a new member; P. A. Orton of Darlington, and L. J. Rusk of Chippewa Falls are also mentioned. It is expected that W. A. Nowell will be a candidate for chief clerk again. Senator Thayer will probably be re-elected president of the senate, and it is understood that Walter L. Houser will be a candidate for re-election as chief clerk.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

Christening of Battleship Wisconsin at San Francisco.

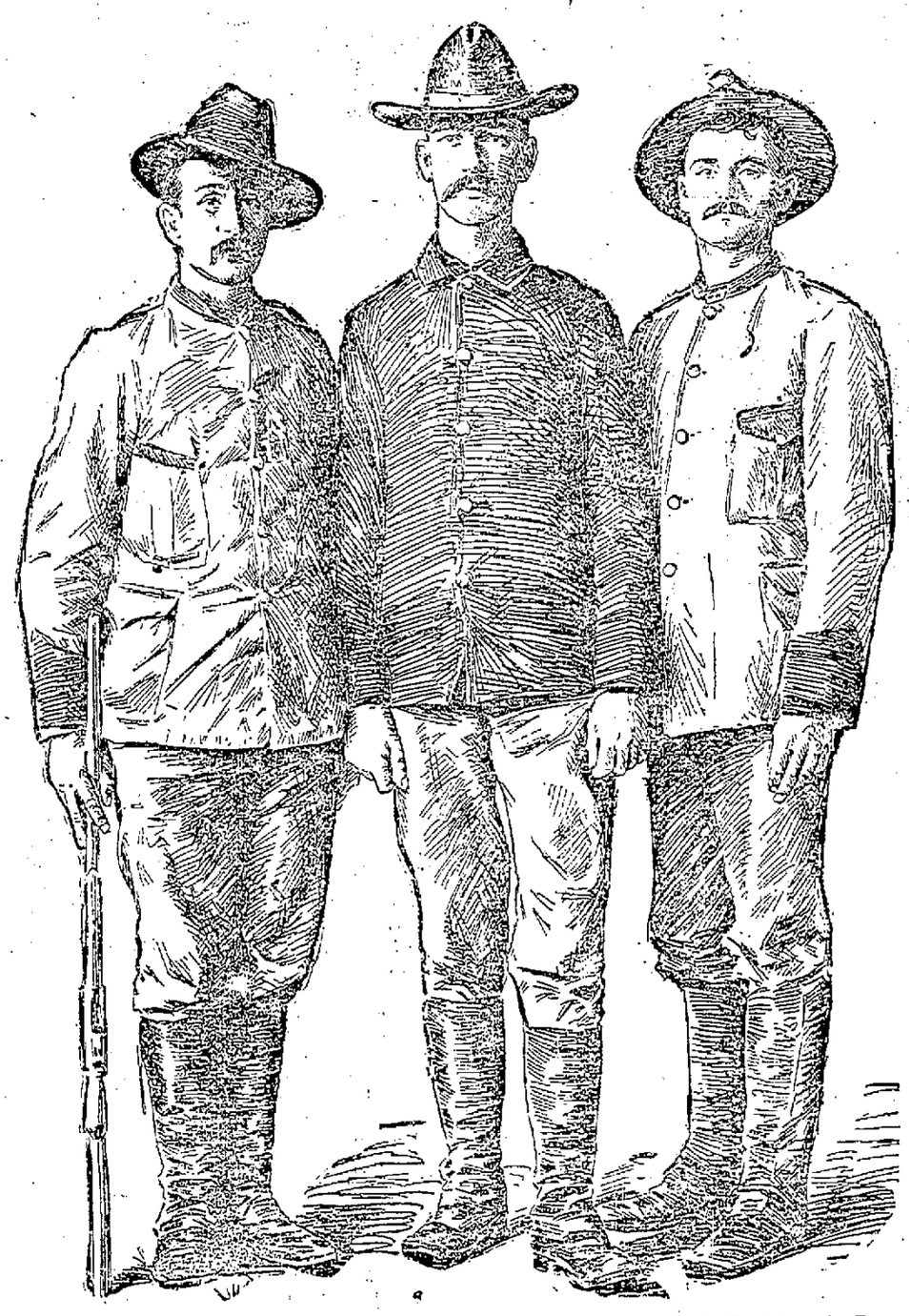
The Chicago & North-Western R'y. offers special inducements to those desiring to attend the christening of the battleship Wisconsin in San Francisco, Saturday, Nov. 26. The rate from Racine will be $112.80 for the round trip, and will give privileges of stop-overs and return via variable routes, which take in numerous points of interest in California and other western states, and allow return to be made at any time within nine months from date of sale. A special sleeping car for this party through to San Francisco will leave Chicago on The Overland Limited Monday, Nov. 21, 6:30 p. m., and will arrive in San Francisco on Thursday, Nov. 24.

Full information and through reservations from points in Wisconsin can be obtained upon application to agents of the Chicago & North-Western R'y.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders Restored to Health by this Greatest of All Remedies.



Brought Him Back to Life.

New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Gentlemen—I might have broken down sooner in the campaign about Santiago if I had had time to realize what was the matter with me before the Spaniards surrendered.

God knows I broke down soon enough as it was, and it was as great a surprise to me as it was to the other boys who knew me at home. But the Spaniards kept us busy, when we were not busy on our own account getting ready for the big fight. That I was a member of the Roosevelt regiment I shall always be proud, and the fights at Las Quasimas and at San Juan hill will be things to talk about for many a year.

But I would not have lived to talk about them if I had not found something to brace my nerves up again after the siege I had of it at Santiago with dysentery and slow fever. I got so I could hardly shoot, and felt like I did not care whether I did or not.

I lost twenty pounds in weight and a lot more than that in spirit, if you can measure a fellow's spirit that way. Half a dozen Mauser bullets could not have made a worse mess of men than the Cuban climate and the mud in the Santiago trenches did. As soon as I found I was sick and my nerves were all gone I hunted for a tonic. I found it on the way back north, when I got some of the Paine's celery compound I saw other men using.

How it braced me up my picture will show better than anything else. It is the greatest nerve restorer that can be made, for it brings all the force there is in a man to the surface.

E. E. Hoilt,
Dango, Colo.

Escaped Montauk Hospital.

New York, Oct. 6, 1898.

Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Gentlemen—If anybody in the whole regiment of Rough Riders had a chance to observe the general weakened condition of the men when they started back to the United States, as compared with their stalwart condition when they sailed from San Antonio on June 8, I think I had.

O...homa is generally regarded as a healthy climate, and last May, when I left there, I hardly knew what sickness meant. Earlier in life, however, I had lived in the east, and after a month of service knew that what I needed, in my general, run-down condition, was a nerve tonic. Knew if my nerves were fixed up there would be no trouble about my general health as soon as I got away from the army.

I also knew the position that Paine's celery compound occupied, although I had not had occasion to use it much myself. I got a few bottles of it and began to take it and give it to a few of my acquaintances.

It actually seemed to build up my nervous constitution almost as rapidly as the southern climate had torn it down. The same thing was true of the other man I gave it to.

Unless I had found this tonic to restore my nerves I feel sure that I would have gone to the hospital at Montauk Point, and I might have shared the fate of many other poor fellows whose impoverished condition did not yield to the doctor's treatment.

It gives me pleasure to recommend Paine's celery compound as the best remedy ever sold in America.

Serg. M. Douthett,
Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Nearly Dead From the Fever.

St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1898.

Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Gentlemen—Nobody can blame me of being disloyal if I say that Paine's celery compound has done more for me than any other person or thing since I left Silver City to join the Rough Riders.

It has pulled together the scraps of a stalwart man, brought me around from all the bad effects of the Cuban climate, and braced me up until I am in better health than I have been in ten years. My friends in the west think that I am nearly dead from the army fever they called calentura in Cuba. When I get back to Silver City they will be surprised as I sometimes feel myself. I had pretty good nerves before I enlisted. They went to pieces while we were lying out in the trenches at Santiago, dodging bullets. I began to feel feverish from the day we got to Siboney. When the Mausers sang about our ears I noticed that I was getting nervous.

I found myself scarcely able to walk after the battle of San Juan.

I got worse until I got back to Montauk Point, where I got a bottle of Paine's celery compound from another fellow in the regiment. I saw several of the Rough Riders taking it.

With some of them, as with me, it seemed to take the place of both food and medicine, for the systems of many of the men needed toning up before they could again eat as they had done before they left this country.

I don't know much about medicines. We don't need much medicine in New Mexico. But I know Paine's celery compound has fixed me up until I feel able to take the road for home, where I expect to tell every one who mentions nerves to me about my case.

William H. Toik,
Silver City, N. M.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KIPLING, 1021 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Advertise in The Journal

'98 MODELS

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET CORSETS FREE FROM IMPERFECTIONS.

Warner's Corsets "98" MODELS are shaped strikingly correct.

All materials used are exquisitely fine—All STEELS and BONES UNBREAKABLE and RUST PROOF.

THE WARNER BROS. CO.

FOR SALE BY ... T. L. HARNETT.

Try an "Ad" in The Journal.

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Williams & Prese

BOOKS | BOOKS

...A NEW DEPARTURE...

It has ever been our aim to give our customers the best goods—the best variety of goods—and the best prices on goods obtainable anywhere. Having this aim still in view, we have opened a book department and feel sure we can give you better books—a better variety of books—and better prices on books than you can find in the city. We can only tell you about a few here, but will be glad to show them all to you.

Fiction A beautiful edition bound in cloth and stamped in gold, 12 mo. size good paper, three hundred titles including such authors as Caine, Hope, Kipling, Maclaren, Corelli, Hawthorne, Eliot, and many others—publishers price 35c—our price 19c

A handsome little book, 16 mo. size, full cloth, ivory finish, inlaid sides, over 100 titles including the best works of Barrie, Gaskell, Jerome, Stevenson, Longfellow and others—publishers price 40c—our price 20c

A better edition, better paper, gilt top, full cloth, 12 mo. size two hundred titles, all classics, in fiction—publishers price 75c—our price 50c

History A good edition of Macaulay's history of England, cloth bound, 5 vol.—our price, per set 87c

A better edition, full cloth, gilt top, clear type, heavy paper, 5 vol. publishers price $3.75—our price 2.25

Same edition Philarch lives, 3 vols.—publishers price $2 25—our price $1.50

Juveniles A fully illustrated edition, comprising all the old favorites that are so dear to the children's hearts. Mother Goose, Esopi Fables, Black Beauty, Pilerims Progress, Robinson Crusoe, etc, bound in English cloth, heavy paper—publishers price 50c—our price 29c

A book for the older boys and girls, 12 mo. size, handsome cloth binding, a good library book, 200 titles—publishers price 50c—our price 28c

Gift Books Our line is complete from the dainty little classics, bound in white vellum and hand painted covers, to the standard poets bound in full leather padded covers—from ..... 15c up

Bibles Bagsters, comprehensive teachers bibles patent flexible bindings, self pronouncing edition, large clear type. We have 2 sizes—5½ in by 8¼ in. 97c. 6½ in. by 9½ in. $1.35.

Williams & Prese

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Always American — Always Republican

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Every Column is Bright, Clean and Packed with News

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents...

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

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THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER
For FARMERS and VILLAGERS,
and your favorite home paper,
THE JOURNAL, RACINE, WIS.

BOTH One Year for $1.10.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE has an Agricultural Department of the highest merit, all important news of the Nation and World, comprehensive and reliable market reports, able editorials, interesting short stories, scientific and mechanical information, illustrated fashion articles, humorous pictures, and is instructive and entertaining to every member of the family.

THE JOURNAL gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the village, informs you as to local prices for farm products, the condition of crops and prospects for the year, and is a bright, newsy, welcome and indespensable weekly visitor at your home and fireside.

Send all subscriptions to THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.

A FATAL MISTAKE HAS BEEN MADE

An Omission in Fire and Police Law Renders Commissioners Powerless

TO REMOVE ANY OFFICER

Discovery Was Made by an Attorney Who Was Consulted.

JUST HOW IT ALL CAME ABOUT

Through the Case of Dutton Against Chief of Police J. W. Johnson—Even If an Officer is Found Guilty the Commission Cannot Remove the Officer—No Provision as to How the Board Shall Proceed—Hands Tied—The Board Might as Well Resign.

From Daily of Nov. 12, 1898.

In the spring of 1897 the legislature of the state of Wisconsin passed a law creating a police and fire commission, whose duties among other things were to examine members and applicants for positions on the respective departments. This law went into effect April 17, 1897. In accordance therewith a board was appointed in this city consisting of Frank J. Miller, George N. Pratt, John P. Davies and Thomas Graham. They proceeded under the law and organized a fire and police department, following the law very closely in every step they took.

LAW ATTACKED.

The public is familiar with the attacks that has been made upon this law as regards its constitutionality and the final decision which was reached after a long and bitter fight. Under this law is provided for the removal and discharge of any members of either the police or fire departments. In the fall of 1898 the legislature repealed the law and substituted therefor a similar law providing substantially what chapter 247 contained.

IMPORTANT SECTION OMITTED.

In this law the powers of appointments by the mayor were the same; the approval of the appointments by the board were the same and the provisions as regards rules, the printing of rules and the examinations were identical with the old law, but the most important section, which reads as follows, is not found:

"Whenever any chief of police or chief engineer of the fire department, or other officer, performing such duties has been appointed under these provisions, he shall hold his position during good behavior, subject to suspension and removal as herein provided."

The law entirely neglects to make provisions or form under which the board or commissioners shall proceed.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

The question now arises, how is the board going to proceed legally in the case, now pending, that of A. P. Dutton against Chief of Police J. W. Johnson. There seems to be no question as to the power of the board to conduct the examination, but the lack of power in the law for removal, seems to be the stumbling block. In the opinion of attorney the law deprives the board of any power to remove any officers, because of the lack of any provisions in that direction. This oversight in the law was brought to the attention of the commissioners by Attorney Martin Gillen who had occasion to make an investigation relative to the pending trouble.

COMMISSION POWERLESS.

It appears in a nut shell that the police and fire commission is entirely powerless in the removal of an offending officer. This is much to be regretted for the provisions of the law were all tending to considerable good in the departments above mentioned and it is the opinion of parties well versed in law that the provisions as referred to in the law have been entirely forgotten, and a policeman or fireman can do just as he likes and give the fire and police commissioners the laugh. The hands of this commission are tied and to resign appears to be the only thing for the preservation of the dignity and self-respect of the board.

MILLIONAIRE PACKER KILLED.

It is Thought He Slipped or Fell and Was Then Crushed by an Elevator.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—John C. Roth, county treasurer and a millionaire pork packer, was found dead on the third floor of his packing house with his head crushed between the elevator cab and the floor. It is supposed he slipped, fell or dropped with heart disease, from whic he was suffering.

COOPER FOR CHAIRMAN.

Will be at the Head of the Important River and Harbor Committee in the House.

A Washington special says: "A western man will probably be at the head of the rivers and harbors committee this session, which gains considerable in the way of appropriations for that section. Representative Warren B. Hooker of New York, who is chairman of the committee, has just been appointed circuit judge by Gov. Black, to succeed the late Judge Green. Mr. Hooker, who had just been re-elected to the fifty-sixth congress, will resign. The next member of the committee is H. A. Cooper of Wisconsin, who, it is thought, will become chairman. He is deeply interested in the west, and especially in the deep waterway channel."

AN INVESTIGATION.

Will be Made in Regard to the Construction of the Third Ward School.

From Daily of Nov. 12, 1898.

A meeting of the board of public works was held this morning with all of the members present.

Commissioner Lyon offered the following:

Whereas, Numerous complaints and criticisms have been made to this board and city officials of the workmanship and material in the construction of the Third ward school building, therefore

Resolved, That in justice to the contractor, the superintendent in charge and all parties interested in general, that this board appoint Josiah Hocking, James Corse and Mayor Graham a committee to examine said building as to the truth or falsity of said reports and report their findings to this board in writing, on or before Monday, Nov. 14, 1898, at 3 o'clock.

The preamble was adopted and the committee will make a thorough examination of the building.

The objection of J. W. Aman, to assessment No. 2087, was overruled. The objection of L. C. Klein to an assessment for grading was also overruled.

MATRIMONIAL.

Storm-Somer.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon Miss Sarah Storm, of Oswego, N. Y., was united in marriage to Mr. William Somer of Elgin, Ill., by Rev. H. P. Haylett, at the M. E. church parsonage. The bride was a very pretty and stylish lady and Rev. Haylett admits that it was the finest looking couple he has united in marriage this year. They left for Elgin at once where they have a very handsome home.

Chicago News:—Family Repartee.—She—You know very well that you had to ask me three times before I would consent to be your wife. He—Yes, I know, and that only goes to show that it is sometimes possible to be too persistent.

CAUGHT IN A SHAFT.

Max Thomas Terribly Injured at the Platz Leather Co. Tannery While Adjusting a Belt.

From Daily of Nov. 12, 1898.

Max Thomas, an employe of the Platz Leather company, met with an accident about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, that will result in the loss of his left arm and perhaps his life. The unfortunate man was engaged adjusting a belt on a pulley when his clothing caught in a revolving shaft and he was whirled around several times and thrown to the floor. He was picked up for dead, but soon regained consciousness. Drs. Collins was called and found that the left arm was broken in several places and that internal injuries were apparent. He was taken to the St. Mary's hospital in the patrol wagon and it is feared that the arm will have to be amputated and that the internal injuries may be dangerous.

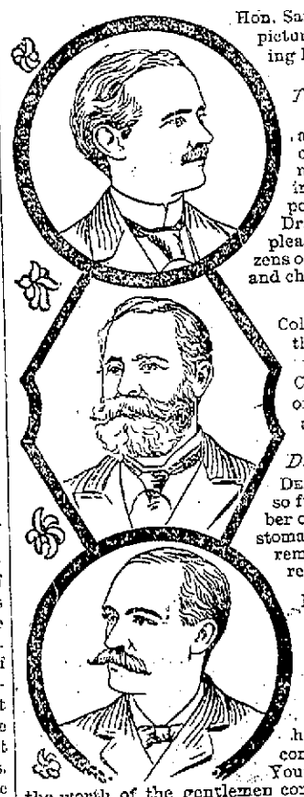
TROUBLE AT AN END.

Negroes in Wilmington Promised Protection on Return to City.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—Wilmington is rapidly settling down to its normal quietude. There has been no further clash between races. The new city government is exerting every effort to reassure the negroes so they will resume their labors at the cotton compresses and along the shipping wharves. The mayor this morning sent negro messengers through the woods adjacent to the city to urge hundreds of their race, who are in hiding, to return to the city and assure them that they can come back with perfect safety. Many of them, men, women and children, are reported starving. The coroner's jury held an inquest this morning over one of the negroes killed in the riot. A verdict was reached that death came at the hands of parties unknown to the jury. This verdict will apply to all of those killed. The board of aldermen elected a new police force of a hundred this morning to serve thirty days or longer at the discretion of the mayor and chief of police.

To Whom It May Concern.

Strong words of indorsement for Pe-ru-na, and for the manufacturers of Pe-ru-na, from prominent officials of its home city.



Hon. Samuel L. Black, Mayor of Columbus, O., whose picture adjoins this paragraph, writes the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPT., CITY OF COLUMBUS.

To whom it may concern:

I can most cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na as of the very greatest possible benefit in cases of catarrh and other diseases of the mucous membrane. This remedy has established itself in the minds of the people as of the greatest possible worth and genuineness. I have known Dr. Hartman for a number of years, and am pleased to say that he is one of the leading citizens of this city, a man of the very highest standing and character in the community.

Respectfully, SAMUEL L. BLACK.

Col. Arthur L. Hamilton, commanding officer of the Seventeenth Infantry Ohio National Guard, whose residence is at 309 West First Avenue, Columbus, O., bears witness to the efficiency of Pe-ru-na. Here is Colonel Hamilton's letter and picture.

COLUMBUS, O., May 18, 1897.

Dr. S. B. Hartman.

DEAR SIR:—Besides having the merits of Pe-ru-na so fully demonstrated in my family, I have a number of friends who have taken it for catarrh and stomach trouble, and all unite in praising it. As a remedy for summer and winter catarrh I can fully recommend it. ARTHUR L. HAMILTON.

From the Hon. Samuel J. Swartz, Police Judge, Columbus, O.

STATE OF OHIO.
SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARY,
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 12, 1897.

Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen:—The result of using Pe-ru-na has been so gratifying to me that I cannot but congratulate you on the success of your remedy. Your high standing in the business community, and the worth of the gentlemen conducting this great enterprise, prepared me to expect a meritorious article only, from your establishment, but its real worth is best demonstrated by its use. Respectfully, SAMUEL J. SWARTZ.

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

LA FAYETTE MONUMENT.

A Move on Foot to Erect One at World Fair in Paris in 1900.

The La Fayette memorial commission has been organized for the purpose of supervising the collection of a voluntary fund from the people of the United States, to be used by the commission in the erection of a monument in Paris, France, to the memory of Gen. La Fayette, whose remains now lie in an unknown and forgotten grave in that city. It is proposed that the unveiling of the monument shall take place on July 4, United States day at the great exposition of 1900—thus making the day and the participation of the United States the most conspicuous event of the exposition. Advices from all sources assure the commission of the enthusiastic and active co-operation of the people upon the memorial project.

The movement is endorsed and strongly commended to the people of the United States by President McKinley in a special letter to the commission under date of Sept. 17, and to the people of their states by prominent officials in the different walks of life. The secretary of the commission in a circular, sent out says: "Nearly twenty years ago, when the writer of this letter was a schoolboy, he became an ardent student of the work of the great French author, Victor Hugo. In reading his masterpiece, "Les Miserables," his mind was attracted to a little obscure convent in Paris, so vividly described by this wonderful writer as to inspire all who read the book to wish to visit the convent as an old landmark of the beautiful capital of France. In after years, when the opportunity came he made a pilgrimage to this convent, and much to his surprise there found, apparently unknown and forgotten by those for whom he had done so much, the humble grave of his boyhood's ideal in history, La Fayette.

"Before leaving that cemetery, known as the little Picpus, the idea of a monument to the memory of Gen. La Fayette was conceived, and the thought and plan was thereupon writen out on the pages of a register kept there for visitors."

NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH.

The Government Will Not Interfere in Carolina Race Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The government has decided that the race war in North Carolina has not taken such shape as to warrant federal interference. The demonstration against Colcert, the collector of customs, was not directed against him as an officer of the government, but as an individual and not for the purpose of obstructing the collection of customs, therefore it was not an offense against the United States.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

First publication Oct. 20, 1898.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Friedrick Spillum, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Peter M. Amlsion, surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered the estate of said deceased and paid all debts due from said deceased, his funeral expenses, and expenses of administration, and praying for the adjustment and allowance of his final account of his receipts and disbursements for and on account of the estate in this matter and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed by this court at a special term thereof to be held on

the 15th day of November, A. D., 1898,

at 9 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the judge of said court, in the city of Racine in said county; and that thereupon the residue of said estate will be at said time and place by the further order or judgment of said court assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine. And that this order and notice be served upon the attorneys of all persons who have appeared in the proceedings herein, at least twenty days prior to said day for hearing.

Dated October 14, 1898.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

4t

First publication Oct. 13, 1898.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY.

In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Jacob C. Smith, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jacob C. Smith, late of the town of Caledonia, in the county of Racine, and state of Wisconsin deceased; and also the accompanying petition of James H. Dale representing among other things that the said Jacob C. Smith lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that he the said petitioner is the identical James H. Dale named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executor thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court; on

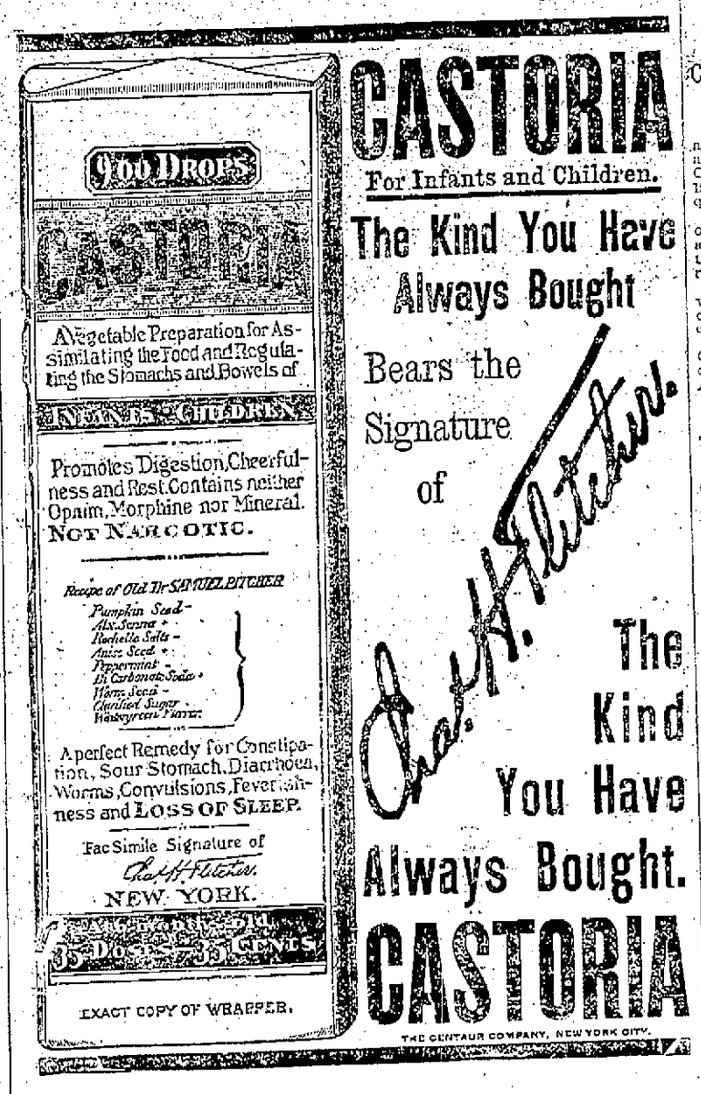
Tuesday, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1898,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the county judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Dated, October 11, A. D., 1898.
Palmer & Gittings, Attorneys. 4t



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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

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Farm News Poultry Book A hand book on the care of poultry, written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is *practical*. You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. *Price, 25c*

Womankind Cook Book A collection of the favorite recipes of the good housekeepers who reads WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested stand by of some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very popular and we are sure you will like it. *Price, 25 cents.*

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To every one paying up all arrears and one year's subscription to The Journal in advance, before April 15th 1897, we will send one of the above named monthlies and one of the books.

Take advantage of this offer at once.

Address, THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.
328 Main St. Racine Wis

First publication Oct. 13, 1898.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY.

In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Jane S. Williams, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jane S. Williams, late of the city of Chicago in the county of Cook and state of Illinois deceased, and also the accompanying petition of Robert E. Roberts representing among other things, that the said Jane S. Williams lately died, leaving estate within this county; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that he the said petitioner is the identical Roberts E. Roberts named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executor thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court, on

Tuesday, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1898,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the county judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Dated, Oct 6, 1898.
Gittins & Burgess, Attorneys. 4t

First publication Oct. 27, 1898.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.—COUNTY Court for Racine County.—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular term of the County Court, to be held in and for said county, at the court house in the city of Racine, in said county, on Tuesday, being the first Tuesday and the 6th day of December, A. D., 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, the following matter will be heard and considered; the application of Christina Jensen for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Hans Christian Jensen, late of the town of Raymond, in said county, deceased.

Dated, Racine, Wisconsin, Oct. 24, A. D., 1898.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Cooper, Simmons, Nelson & Walker, Attorneys. 4t

"50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"

Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Second Edition.

32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.

A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.

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TAX NOTICE.

Concerning Land Sold for Taxes for the Year A. D. 1896.

The following described lands, and city and village lots in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin were sold by the County Treasurer of said county on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1896, for the delinquent taxes for the year 1895.

The amount set opposite to each tract of land and city and village lot is the amount of tax, interest and charges due thereupon computed up to the last day of redemption, including the redemption fee.

The same will be subject to deed and will be conveyed by tax deed to the purchaser or holder of the County Treasurer's certificate of sale as provided by law.

Given under my hands and seal of the County Board of Supervisors of said county of Racine this 1st day of August, A. D. 1898.

JOHN DIXON,
Racine County,
State of Wisconsin.

To Whom Assessed, Description, Amount of Taxes, Interest and Charges.

TOWN OF BURLINGTON.

Canning Factory—Sec. 32, town 3, range 19, village block No. 79...3 2 05
Unknown—Sec. 32, town 3, range 19, block 73 ..... 2 76

TOWN OF CALEDONIA.

W. E. Lambert Est.—Sec. 1, town 4, range 22, ½ acre, near n w cor, e 42 s½ s e ¼. Bd w by Milwaukee road, n and s by Slenders..... 1 85
Peter Rasmusson—Sec. 31, town 4, range 23, n ½, n w ¼, s e ¼ and 6½ acres in e end n 10, s w ¼ 20½ acres 16 41
Peter Rasmusson—Sec. 21, town 4, range 23, all s ½, n ½, s w ¼, e of river, 55 acres 33 91

TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT.

W. E. Lehenert—Sec. 33, town 3, range 22, in s w ¼, bd n town lot e ¼ line, s King, w highway, ½ acre 7 26
W. E. Lehenert—Sec. 15, town 3, range 22, in s w ¼, n e ¼, bd n Peterson's, e highway, w McCarthy, 10 acres 7 14
Peter Johnson—Mt. Pleasant Land Co. sub. Sec. 18, town 3, range 22, lots 1 and 9, block 1..... 2 78
P. Elbert—Lots 17, 20, 21, 27, block 3 07
P. Elbert—Lot 28 in block 4..... 1 89
O. Jager—Lots 20, 21, 22, and 23, block 6 ..... 3 60
O. Jager—Mt. Pleasant Land Co. sub. Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, block 6..... 3 32
O. Jager—Lots 28 and 29, block 6..... 2 46
F. C. Brink—Lot 21, block 8..... 1 77
F. C. Brink—Lots 26 and 27, block 8. 2 05
F. C. Brinz—Lots 28 and 29, block 8. 2 05

TOWN OF NORWAY.

C. Simmons—Sec. 15, town 4, range 20, w ½, n e ¼, 80 acres 81 97
C. Simmons—Sec. 15, town 4, range 20, s e ¼, n w ¼, 40 acres..... 81 47
Hans Miller—Sec. 15, town 4, range 20, n w ¼, s w ¼, 40 acres 79 78
Jacob Rasmussen—Sec. 24, town 4, range 20, n w ¼, n w ¼, n w ¼, 30 acres 1 86

TOWN OF RAYMOND.

Wm. Ferris—Sec. 2, town 4, range 21, s e ¼, n e ¼, 1 acre..... 2 05

TOWN OF YORKVILLE.

A. Hulett—Sec. 29, town 3, range 21. Lot on R. R. street, village Union Grove. 2 01

CITY OF RACINE—FIRST WARD.

Wm. Harnett est.—n 2-3 lot 16, block 8, O. P.....$104 39

SECOND WARD.

Unknown—Lots 1, 2, and 3, block 1, South Racine 4 23
Frank Pull—Lots 5 and 6, block 27, S. S. 2 98
Mrs. R. Campbell—S ½ lot 7, block 30.—n ¼ lot 10, block 30, S. S..... 58 61
Knapp & Gillen—Lots 4, 5 and 6, block 36, S. S. 102 95
Unknown—Lots 5 and 6, block 41, S. S. 2 11
Unknown—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in block 42, S. S..... 5 31
Unknown—Lots 1 and 2, block 47, S. S. 3 14

THIRD WARD.

H. J. Morgan est.—W ½ lot 11, block 30, S. S. 57 44
H. Bohn—S 40 of n 200 ft of e ½ of block 64, S. S. 41 78
W. J. Williams—S 80 of n 160 ft. of w ½ of block 80, S. S..... 22 96

FOURTH WARD.

Dan Sullivan — Lot 5, block 3, Wright's add. 22 95

FIFTH WARD.

Christ Johnson—W ½ lots 19 and 20, block 3, Palmeter & Tyrrell's add. 12 49
E. Crook—Lots 1 and 3, block 21, Sage's add 220 60
A. Woolerson—Lot 2, blacks 32 and 35, Woolerson's sub..... 7 82
Peter Johnson—E 100 ft n e ¼ and e 100 ft of 25 ft, lots 121 and 124, section 8, Stella's add..... 19 73
Gorgem Lamp—N 97 ft, e ½ n e ¼, sec. 8, lot 118, Stella's add..... 19 73
Gorgem Lamp—N 97 ft, e ½ n e ¼, sec. 8, lot 119, Stella's add 19 73
C. J. Anderson—Lot 22, Riverside add 4 92

SIXTH WARD.

Adam Small, Sr.—N 80 ft, ex. n 36 of e 140 ft e ½ block 55, S. S..... 98 91
Wm. R. Williams—W ½ lot 9, block 62, Meinzer & Davis sub. 17 54
Ida Buebee—N 26, n 80 of w 95 ft, block 73, S. S. 22 95
Andrew Johnson—All west of Clark St., and e and n of Case, 25 ft on Fourteenth St and 144 ft. on Clark St., 47 ft. on s end of land, block 77, S. S. 19 36
Junction Land Co.—N 10 ft lot 1, block 1, Simonson's add..... 4 92
Junction Land Co.—Lot 2, block 1, Simonson's add 4 92
Junction Land Co.—Lot 3, block 1, Simonson's add 3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 4, block 1, Simonson's add 3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 5, block 1, Simonson's add 3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 6, block 1, Simonson's add 3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 7, block 1, Simonson's add 3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 8, block 1, Simonson's add 3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 9, block 1, Simonson's add 3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 10, block 1, Simonson's add 3 12
Junction Land Co.—Lot 11, block 1, Simonson's add 2 76
Junction Land Co.—Lot 12, block 1, Simonson's add 2 40
Junction Land Co.—Lot 13, block 1, Simonson's add 2 76
Junction Land Co.—Lot 8, block 4, Simonson's add 4 92
Junction Land Co.—Lot 10, block 4, Simonson's add 4 92
Junction Land Co.—Lot 11, block 4, Simonson's add 4 92

SEVENTH WARD.

Cathrine E. Story—N ½ lot 13, block 3, N ½ lot 14, block 3, N ½ lot 15, block 3, English's add..... 9 62
E. Witzman—N 50 of s 100 of e 115 ft, block 7, North Racine..... 20 38
Patrick Rowan—N 30 ft. pt. s e ¼, Bd n by English St., e by St. Clair St., s by Blessing and Sigley, w by Green St. 30 ft n and s..... 4 92
John Wilder—Pt s w ¼, bd n by English St., s by Owens, e by Green St., and w by Mortz, 28 ft n and s and 150 ft. e and w..... 3 12
Unknown—S e ¼, sec. 5, Pt s e ¼, beginning 18 chains, 35 links e from n w cor. of said s e ¼ of sec. 5, town 3, range 23, thence s 12 chains, 94 links to center of Rapids road, thence e 3 links, thence n to a point 6 chains and 4 links, s 2 links from place of beginning, then e 13½ links, then n 684 links to a stone monument 21½ links e from place of beginning, thence w to place of beginning, bd e by Riser and w by Duvarack..... 2 05

Marble and Granite MONUMENTS

Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.

THOS P. GRIFFITH,
UNION GROVE, WIS.

COUNTY GLEANINGS.

Items Gathered for Journal Readers from Neighboring Towns.

The East Troy News reports that two brothers named Kahlke, near that village, were handling some guns up stairs at the home when one of the guns went off, the charge going through a footboard of a bedstead, into the leg of Max Kahlke, aged 19 years, making a horrible wound. Physicians were immediately summoned, who after deliberation amputated the limb, but he died that evening from loss of blood. The unfortunate young man had been a cripple for several years, his foot having been crushed by the cars so that it had to be taken off above the ankle.

Notice has been received that Waterford is booked for a Farmers' institute to be held Jan. 19 and 20. he conductor will be A. A. Arnold. Early attention is caled to the fact that in order to make an institute a success it will be necessary that the townspeople as well as farmers enter into preparations for it. In some places they move it an occasion for a mid-winter fair. Waterford hall is admirably adapted for this purpose, there being a basement floor roomy and commodious. In due time notice of further plans and particulars will be given. Suggestions are also asked for from our farmer citizens. Certain it is Waterford can and must furnish the best institute in this part of the state.

The Burlington Modern Woodmen are making preparations for another of their enjoyable parties. They have bills out for a Thanksgiving party to occur on Wednesday, Nov. 23. Tullar's full orchestra has been engaged and nothing will be left undone to make it a success.

The Waterford Post says: The marriage of Miss Hilda Narum, an estimable young lady of Norway, to Mr. Knut Thompson, of Clinton, took place on Thursday of last week. The young couple will make their future home in Clinton, where the best wishes of a large circle of friends will follow them.

A Nebraska editor visited the village school and was greatly impressed with the schoolma'am. On reaching his sanctum he penned the following of her: "She is the pride of the town, the star of the west, the mother of invention, and a jewel of rare brilliancy. She drew a picture of an iceberg on the blackboard. It was so natural that the thermometer froze up solid. With rare presence of mind she seized a crayon and drew a fireplace on the opposite wall. The prompt action saved the school, but they all caught cold from the sudden change."

The remains of Mrs. Vinnie Clark, who died from the effects of a surgical operation in a hospital at Chicago, was brought to Union Grove for interment. She was the second daughter of Wm. Eade, formerly an old resident of this section, and who has many relatives and friends living in Union Grove. The body was laid to rest by the side of that of her mother in the cemetery at Paris Corners.

FARMER'S INSTITUTES.

Will be Held at Union Grove, Waterford, Silver Lake and Other Places.

The college of agriculture, department of Farmers' institutes, has arranged for institutes to be held at the following places: Waterford, Jan. 19-20, meeting to be conducted by A. A. Arnold; Union Grove, Jan. 26-27, by Thos. Convey; Silver Lake, Jan. 17-18, by A. A. Arnold; Lake Geneva, Jan. 24-25, by Thos. Convey.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. W. G. Spence died on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1898, at her home in Spring Valley, Wis. Ellen M. Strong was born in Somers, Wis., Oct. 28, 1848. When she was 12 years of age her father died and six years later her mother followed, leaving the care of the family to her. Here she showed the same unselfish nature which was so characteristic of her. April 6, 1875, she was married to W. G. Spence and they have since lived in La Crosse, Mauston, Chippewa Falls and Spring Valley. Early in life she gave her heart to the Savior and she was ever ready to do what she could for her Master. Until prevented by illness she was a faithful teacher in the Sunday school and an earnest worker in building up the church in the new town where she lived. She was ill for three years, the last year being one of intense suffering, but she bore the pain with great patience and looked for the release with longing and a perfect trust in her Savior. She was laid to rest in Oakwood cemetery, Somers, Nov. 7, where a short service was conducted by Rev. H. L. Brown. According to her wish, "Nearer My God to Thee" was beautifully rendered by Messrs. Tease, Lewis, Shepherd and Mitchell. She was borne to her last resting place by four of her former school mates, Messrs. W. J. Rhodes, J. H. Fink, J. W. Fink and E. G. Ozanne. She has gone, but her memory remains, for she endeared herself to all who knew her by her kindness and sympathy. She will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends. Her husband, brothers and sisters have the sympathy of all.

School Entertainment.

On Friday evening, Nov. 18, the scholars of the Western Union Junction school will give a musical and literary entertainment at Halleck's hall. Miss Mamie Herzog, the teacher, has prepared an excellent programme for the evening and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

There Is Nothing Better.

"I had pains in my head and back and my appetite was poor. My sister had been helped by Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began taking it. My appetite soon returned and I felt better in every way. I know of nothing better for weak nerves." Joseph Heinreich, 530 Lapham street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure. 25c.

Sale bills printed at the Journal.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Nov. 14, 1898.

The great battle fought on election day is over and Raymond has regained her normal condition. The politicians who break out with cigars and patriotism every time a county officer is to be elected may now go into winter quarters with the quiet consciousness of having done their whole duty and possibly a trifle more. They fill a large place in the politics of the county and their influence is only exceeded by the estimate they place upon themselves. They tell you all about their incorruptible candidates, "who knows his whole duty to his party" and in fact that he is the only man who could occupy the position with honor. You will be referred to the opposition candidate who has not the slightest qualification for the office he is seeking and he quietly insinuates that if he had his just deserts he would be in the county jail instead of trying to get into office to steal his living, also that he has it from a reliable source that he is a man of bad morals, has done many horrible things, which make him unfit for the high office to which he aspires. He will also tell you how he assisted some other candidate for county honors who could not have been elected but for him and after all he did for him refuses to allow him any share of the county patronage,—but never mind, I'll make it hot for him next year. One politician differeth from another in magnitude, but all have one ambition to vote the ticket and "vote her straight," and the county patronage. The man who runs for office in the county needs only to know what the opposition candidate says about him and his ancestors and if he doesn't leave the town or commit suicide it will be on account of his bright hopes beyond this vale of tears.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Nov. 17, 1898.

Mr. Husted is very low. There are no hopes of his recovery. He is about 80 years of age.

Mrs. Champion Reeve was prostrated with a stroke of paralysis last Thursday. Her right side is completely paralyzed.

Word has been received here of the death of Edward Coburn at Atkinson, Neb. He was a former resident of Bristol and was well known throughout the county. He was a brother to Mrs. Giddings of Union Grove and Mrs. Hiram Bacon of this town. Mr. James Coburn of Nebraska, formerly a well known resident of Union Grove, was a brother of the deceased.

Miss Lena Upson had a narrow escape last week. While passing over one of the crazy structures which the towns of Paris and Bristol have dignified by the name of bridge, it gave away, throwing Mrs. Upson together with the team and wagon in the water. But for the timely assistance of a neighbor the result might have been very serious. Mrs. Upson escaped with a few bruises and a good wetting. The wagon was smashed up and the horses were somewhat injured.

Mrs. Ada Stewart of Salem visited Mrs. W. H. Turner last Thursday.

Mr. Shanley and daughter of Brighton were in town last Friday.

Miss Lizzie Brick of Kenosha has been calling on friends in town.

Mrs. Addie Jackson, our village milliner reports an unusually large fall trade.

Fred Lavey and family have moved in their new house. They have a very pretty home.

Hog cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in this section.

The friends of education in this county are to be congratulated on the election of Mr. Griffith to the office of county superintendent of schools. He has done a noble work in the schools of this county during the past year.

C. B. Gaines is buying and shipping large quantities of oats these days.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, Wis., Nov. 15, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weber are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Litzenberger had business in Kenosha Wednesday.

Mrs. Mathias Harry spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Will Haven.

Nicholas Ludwig took a large load of good hay to Burlington Friday.

Miss Minnie Price of Paris opened school in District No. 3 Monday with twenty scholars. Some of the large boys have already started and there are others who would like to go.

T. H. Dixon has been in need of a good hired man for several years; so his wife took pity on him and presented him with a 9½ pound boy Sunday. Thomas is going around wearing a smile that reaches from ear to ear. Things will glide along on the farm very smoothly hereafter.

Mr. and Mrs. Edd Carol spent Friday with Mrs. Bridget Tigh.

John Daniels, who has had a very lame arm for the past three months, has gone to Milwaukee. Some of the doctors around here think that it would be necessary to amputate his arm, but we hope the Milwaukee doctors will think differently.

A young man arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Rafferty a short time ago and engaged board for the next twenty-one years.

Charles Litzenberger purchased the Wadsworth place last week. He is about to make some valuable improvements and is now erecting two new smokestacks.

Of the bog moss, sphagnum, there are no fewer than 215 species, about 600 varieties.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Nov. 16, 1898.

On Thursday, Nov. 17, H. G. Cooper will sell his stock, farm implements and household furniture.

On Saturday afternoon the Rev. W. W. Gray united in marriage Miss Ethylyn Carpenter of Chicago and Dr. Willard Stevens of Indiana.

Prof. Tease will conduct a singing class at Sylvania this winter, beginning on Saturday evening of this week.

E. D. Briggs of Milwaukee was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Strong over Sunday.

Several cases of diphtheria are reported District No. 6 being closed on account of the dread disease.

Mrs. Ed Shepard of De Kalb, Ill., is visiting with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cooper.

Ex-County Supt. J. J. Kerwin was in town one day last week.

Misses Phebe and Victoria Bishop have returned from an extended visit with friends in Iowa and Nebraska.

The Rogers' corn shredder is at work at Mr. M. B. Bowker's this week.

Mr. Joseph Bishop spent the past week with friends in Lockport, Ill.

Up to Saturday night fifty-three car loads of cabbage have been sent out from Somers.

Frank Gibson left on Wednesday evening for Arizona, where he hopes to find a climate that will regain him his former good health.

The barn on the Porter farm is undergoing repairs. B. F. Yule is doing the work.

A flock of mallard ducks visited the pond within the limits of the village on Thursday morning. Where are the sportsmen?

The young people of the Berryville M. E. church have made arrangements for a social to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Braid on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22. Al are invited.

Rev. John Wills of the Union Grove Methodist church, will preach at Somers on Sunday morning.

William Lytle, who a few years ago took Horace Greeley's advice, "Young man, go west," is now in Montana, having taken up a claim some time ago. His many friends in this vicinity will be pleased to learn that Will has discovered a coal mine on his land and is now investigating as to its extent.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Wis., Nov. 14, 1898.

Miss Edith Haidle of Yorkville visited with Miss Lottie Gillett over Sunday.

Louis Leigh, who has been confined to his home with sickness, is slowly recovering. His many friends and neighbors gave him a ploughing bee on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Reick and daughter, Esther, of Hartford, Wis., were guests of their uncle, Leonard Steiner, last week.

L. K. Sears is nursing a very sore hand.

Miss Lillian Slauson spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Racine.

Nathaniel James is visiting his uncle, L. K. Sears.

Miss Annie Rasmussen of Gatliff spent Thursday in our burg.

John Howarth is confined to his home with sickness.

The dance at Woodward's hall Friday evening was not very largely attended, but all reported a most enjoyable time.

J. E. Albright spent Saturday night with Charles Cunningham of Beloit.

Miss Bessie Leigh has accepted a lucrative position in Racine.

Misses Maggie Woodward and Katie Myers of Racine visited in the country last week.

Prof. Wm. Tease wishes it announced that he has leased his farm and will devote his time to his profession. Prof. Tease is one of the ablest singing teachers in the county, in fact in the state. It is hoped he will be successful in organizing a large class in every locality.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP HAS superior merits. Try it for a cough or cold and be convinced. There are many cough remedies on the market, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Nov. 14, 1898.

The entertainments given by a traveling medicine company in our village during the past week have been well attended.

An exciting game of football was engaged in at this place on last Saturday.

Cora Adams of Burlington is at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Hoyt, during her stay with her Racine friends.

The farmers are improving the pleasant weather by rushing their work, which is somewhat delayed on account of the recent rains.

Elvirus Soule, who has been a great sufferer with the asthma for over a year, passed away this morning. The funeral services will be held from the house at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Rev. G. H. Hubbard will conduct the services.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Nov. 14, 1898.

Bennie Fischer is not at home.

William Paul was seen in the neighborhood last Saturday.

C. D. Smiley spent Sunday in Milwaukee.

Mr. Burmeister sold a load of pork in Racine last week.

Supt. Merse and wife made the school a visit.

FASCINATED BY HIS EAGLE EYE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "What soulful eyes you have," she said to the innocent youth.

"Have I?" he smilingly asked.

"Yes," she murmured in her gushing way.

"Especially the left one. I could look into its liquid depths for hours."

"I might leave it with you over Sunday," said the youth, somewhat bitterly. "It's glass."

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., Nov. 15.

The entertainment at the school house on last Friday night was quite largely attended and proved to be very successful in every particular. Miss Trevitte is very fine in her line of work.

The services at the M. E. church last Sunday evening were conducted by the Junior league. This league is composed of about sixty members and they are doing excellent work. The teachers are: Mrs. John Wills, senior department; F. Stanley Powles, intermediate department; Mrs. Geo. Hancock, primary department. During the service Miss Minnie Griffiths of Paris sang a solo very sweetly. A large audience was present.

Rev. W. W. Gray of Somers will occupy the pulpit of the M. E. church next Sunday.

Clarence Hurd spent last Monday in the Belle City.

Miss Fannie Dixon is visiting with Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Symons of Edgerton, Wis.

Miss Kate Thomas of Racine spent last Sunday with her parents in this village.

Miss Stella Goldsworthy is visiting with her many Burlington friends.

Frank Fase of Whitewater is working in W. G. Powles' photograph gallery.

Peter Larsen of this place and Miss Clara Miller of North Cape were united in marriage by Rev. J. P. Nelson, Nov. 10, 1898. The contracting parties are well known and have the best wishes of a large circle of friends. They will reside on the James Williams' farm, one mile east of the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Peterson are rejoicing over the birth of twin babies, a boy and girl.

Hans Hanson, Rev. J. P. Nelson and J. Litzenburg are the richer by reason of a young lady that came to each of their homes.

The H. S. L. S. began their winter's work in the literary line last Monday evening. A fine programme, consisting of music and recitations, was rendered. The juniors and sophomores matched their wit and reason on a question that is puzzling the brains of statesmen the world over, viz: Resolved, That the government should own or have control of the railroads and telegraph systems. The verdict was given in favor of the negative.

The following communication has been received:

Madison, Wis., Nov. 8, 1898.

My Dear Sir:—At the meeting of the agricultural committee of the board of regents last week it was decided to place a Farmers' institute at Union Grove this winter on Jan. 26-27. We shall place eleven cooking schools at as many of the institute points, and I write to know if the ladies of your town and surrounding country would like one held at Union Grove. If you have a hall aside from the one in which the institute is held, which can be furnished, free of expense to the institute management, we could give you a cooking school, which will be held the two afternoons of the institute. These cooking schools will be in charge of Miss M. L. Clarke, superintendent of the Milwaukee Cooking school, and such a school would be of great interest and benefit to your ladies, and young people.

Kindly talk this matter up with your people, and let me hear from you. Get the ladies interested.

Yours very truly,
Geo. McKerrow, Supt.

The Grove is and has always been spoken of as a progressive town and it will be well for our people to hold a mass meeting in the near future for the purpose of completing any arrangements necessary.

A TRAGIC ENDING.

Iowa Couple Elope and Are Overtaken by the Enraged Father.

WEBSTER, Ia., Nov. 15.—Anna Swanson eloped last night with F. E. Frederickson. Her father had forbidden her going with Frederickson and hearing of the elopement he started in hot pursuit. When he overtook them Frederickson opened fire with a revolver. Swanson leveled his rifle, fired and instantly killed Frederickson. Swanson then took his daughter and went to the nearest justice of the peace and gave himself up. It is reported the girl's mind is failing.

TO BE DEPENDED ON.

Because It Is the Experience of a Racine Citizen and Can Readily Be Investigated.

Suppose you were an utter stranger in a large city and had completely lost your way, whose guidance could you place the most confidence in, a stranger's, lost like yourself, or a resident's born and bred in the city? When a ship reaches the offing of a strange port, whose hand directs the tiller and brings her safe to her moorings? A trusty pilot's or a greenhorn's? Whose opinion, experience and statements can the reader depend upon the more, those published from bona fide citizens of Racine or those originally drafted in every hole and corner of the Union, except our own Racine and its suburbs? Read this Racine case:

Mr. George Landon, of 1203 Douglas Ave., harness maker, employed at Lobdell's shop on Fourth street, says: "About the first of March, 1898, I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at the Robinson Drug Co. They did me good and they are a worthy kidney remedy. My kidneys had been out of order for a long time, causing my back to ache and making it hard for me to stand or sit in one position very long at a time or to stoop. The kidney secretions were irregular, discolored and contained a sediment. A day or two after beginning the treatment with Doan's Kidney Pills I began to improve and from that time on I steadily grew better. On completing the treatment my back felt stronger than it had for months, and the kidney secretions were clear and more natural in their action.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

SOLDIERS' HARDSHIPS.

Fought and Bled for Country and Were Victims of Dread Disease.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 14.—It has been truthfully said that few if any of the soldiers who answered to their country's call and went to the front in the late wars, returned home without some disease, brough on by the hardships of camp life and battle. A large percentage of these brave men contracted Rheumatism. But thousands have been cured. Here are two cases of the many in this city:

Capt. H. T. Elliott, U. S. Infantry, retired, 2640 Columbus avenue, says: "For ten years I have been troubled with Rheumatism, could get no relief. I read of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. After taking part of a box, I found relief. Before I commenced to take them I could not cross my legs. Now I am at ease, and can say that I am perfectly cured."

Amos H. Watkins, 422 Hennepin avenue, states: "I have been troubled for fifteen years with Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, caused by service in the army. I have suffered great pain and could get nothing that would relieve me until I tried DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS and I must say they worked like a miracle on me. All pains have left me. I have taken my belt off and feel a well man again."

There is no case of Rheumatism, or any other disease, arising from disordered kidneys, that Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot cure.

TWO ANTI-TRUST LAW DECISIONS.

New York Press: When on the same day decisions from the Supreme Court are handed down respectively outlawing a railroad pool and legalizing a live stock pool the need for speedy action by Congress regarding the Anti-Trust law becomes vividly apparent.

There was no purpose of monopoly or restraint of trade sought to be accomplished which was not also pursued by the Traders' Live Stock association of Kansas City. In fact, complaints against the rapacity of this latter concern were far more vigorous than any which have been uttered of late years against any railroad combination. Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion, goes so far as to call this corporation "a syndicate or ring designed to control all this trade and transfer it eastward." But, with the greatest railroads of the country are by the dissolution of the Trans-Missouri and Joint Traffic associations left at the mercy of the first harassed or unscrupulous manager who resumes the policy of rate wars, this Cattle Trust is protected in its efforts to engross the live stock trade of the country, and, ultimately, take toll of every pound of meat passing from Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and the Territories to the great packing houses of New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

The injustice of these unequal conditions has been frequently demonstrated before, particularly in the escape of the Sugar and Oil Trusts from the operation of the United States law. In every past case, as in the present, the generic cause of the immunity of industrial trusts and the punishment of traffic pools has been in the difficulty as to the one class of corporations and the ease with the other of establishing an interstate character. This Live Stock association aims to control, and probably will now be enabled to control, the cattle trade of the West. Nevertheless, unlike a railroad, it presents no visible evidence of being more than a local institution. Hence it is beyond and purview of the United States law.

Merely to state these inequalities is to demand their correction. The United States Government cannot make flesh of one class of investors in corporate securities and fowl of another. Congress must relieve the railroad combinations of their disabilities, or include the industrial combinations in the same restrictions. Whether this can best be done by the institution of an interstate commerce commission which shall regulate railroad rates throughout the country, or by an amendment of the Anti-Trust law which shall make it operative in the class of cases it was especially designed to cover, is for congress to determine. But, one way or the other, justice should be done.

To clean the ivory-backed brushes make a thin paste of sal volatile, prepared chalk, and olive oil. Rub this on the ivory with a soft rag and finally put some of the paste on to remain for several hours. This can eventually be brushed off.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as official historian to the war department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with Gen. Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP CURES all throat troubles. Why wear out your throat by incessant coughing, when this reliable remedy can be bought for only 25 cents a bottle?

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; fairly active, lower; light, $3.10@3.45; mixed, heavy, $3.15@3.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; steady; beeves $4.00@5.60; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; cows and heifers, $1.75@4.50; Texans, $2.75@4.00; westerns, $3.50@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; steady to strong; natives, $2.00@4.60; westerns, $3.10@4.50; lambs, $3.75@5.80.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Grain, Flour and Feed
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
RACINE, Nov 16, 1898

Flour—		
Minn. Patent	$	4 25
" Best Spring		3 60
" Rye		2 00
Grain—		
Wheat No 1	$	68¼
Wheat No 2		67
Wheat No 3		60@ 64½
Oats		26
Corn		33½
Barley		43 @49½
Rye		51@ 52
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton	$	
Bran, per ton		
Corn meal		16 00
Oats and Corn, ground		13 00
Produce—		
Butter	$	16@18½
Eggs		16@20
Cheese		
Hay		8 00@9
Vegetables—		
Apples	$	30@ 35
Potatoes		1 00
Beans		30@ 35
Onions		
Meats—		
Beef on foot		3 25@5 00
Hogs on foot		25@ 3 40
Lard		
Calves		
Sheep		
Lambs		
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	7@9
Chickens		6½
Seeds—		
Flax	$	1 00
Clover		5 25@ 7 25
Timothy		1 75@ 2 00
Wool		
Wool	$	24 0
Hides—		
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb		$7½@7¾
Green, No 2, " "		6½@6¾
Cured, No. 1, " "		9½@9½
Cured, No. 2, " "		8½@8½
Calfskins—		
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$	11½ 12
Green, No 2, " "		9½ 10
Kips—		
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$	10
Green, No 2, " "		9½

Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 50c to 80c.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE Nov 16, 1898

Grain—		
Wheat No 1	$	68@ 68½
" No 2		68½ 67
" No 3		60@ 64½
Oats		24@ 24½
Corn		33½ 34
Barley		40@ 49½
Rye		51
Meats—		
Live Hogs		$3 30@ 3 40
Live Beef		3 25@ 5 00
Vegetables—		
Beans	$	95@1 00
Potatoes		25@30
Seeds—		
Timothy		$ 1 75@2 00
Clover		5 25@7 25
Produce		
Butter		10@20
Eggs		10@10½
Cheese		
Tallow—		
1		4@ 3¾
2		2½ 3½

MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Money on call nominally 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in banker's bills at 4.85@4.85¼ for demand and at 4.81@4.81¼ for 60 days. Posted rates 4.82 and 4.86½. Commercial bills 4.81¼@4.81¾. Silver certificates 60⅝c. Mexican dollars 47¾c. Government bonds weak; new, 3s, 1.05¾; new 4s registered, 1.26¾; do coupon, 1.27¼; 4s, 1.11¼; do coupon, 1.12¼; 2s, 98½c; 5s registered, 1.11¾; do coupon, 1.12; Pacific 6s of '95, 1.02½. Bar silver, 60⅝.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—Eggs—Firm; receipts light and wanted; demand good. 18@19c per doz for strictly fresh eggs; cold storage, 15@16c.

Poultry—Steady; heavy falling off; live hens, 5@5½c; springers, 6@6½c; live turkeys, per lb, 8½@9c; spring turkeys, 9c; live ducks, 7½c, dressed ducks, 8½@9c; pigeons, live, per doz, 50@75c; do dead, 40@50c; squabs, 1.00; geese, per doz, 6.00@8.00; dressed geese, 8c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17—Butter—Steady good demand and wanted, but only fresh stock; fancy creamery, per lb, 23c; fair to choice, 18@20c; one lb prints, fancy creamery, 22½@23c; best dairy selections, scarce and wanted, 16@18c; lines, fair to choice, do, 14@16c; packing stock, do, 9@10c; imitation creamery, 16@17c; grease, 4@5c.

Cheese—Full cream flats, per lb, new, 10½c; New York full cream, 10½@11c; Young Americas 10@11c; brick, new, 9½c; limburger, new, 9c; Swiss, new domestic, 12@12½c; imported Swiss, 24c; Sapsago, 20c; farmers', 9c.

DRESSED MEATS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—Veal, weak, owing to low prices of poultry; per lb, 6@8c; extra fancy, 8½c; muttons, 5@7c; lambs, 7@10c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—Hides—Cured, 8¾@9c per lb; cured No. 2, 7¾@8c; green trimmed, 7@7¾c; do No. 2, 6@6½c; bulls, 5@6½c; dry-salted, 10½@12c; dryflint, 12@13½c; horsehides, apiece, 1.00@3.00; dry skins, per lb, 14@16c; kips, G. S. longhaired, 8@10c; No. 2, 7½@8c; fall, 8½@10c; veal, 8½@11c; calf skins, G. S., best, 11½@12c; calf skins do No. 2, 9½@10c; deacons, 35@45c; pelts, 18@22c, according to estimate of wool.

Wool—Unwashed—Coarse, 18@19c; medium, 19@20c; half blood, 19@20; fine, 16@17c. Washed—Coarse, 22@24c; medium, 24@26c; fine, 21@22c; cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks, ¼@½c off.

HAY AND STRAW.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—Hay—Good to choice Iowa upland, 8.50@9.00 per ton on track; No. 1 upland, 8.00@8.50; choice timothy, 8.75@9.25; No. 1 do, 8.00@8.50; No. 2, 7.50@8.00; clover and mixed, 7.00@8.00; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 5.00@7.00.

Straw—Oats, per ton on track, 4.00@4.50; rye, do, 6.00@6.50; wheat, do, 4.00@4.50.

SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—Clover, common to choice, per 100 lbs, from first hands, 3.00@5.00; flax, per bus, ...@1.50; timothy, common to choice, per 100 lbs, 2.35@2.85. Jobbing prices, 5.25@5.50 per 100 lbs for good to choice clover, and 2.85@3.25 for timothy; onion tops, 1.00@1.50 per bus; onion sets, 1.85@2.25 per bus.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Commercial prices of bar silver in New York is 60⅝ cents, and in London 27 5-16 d.

To Oct. 18 the receipts for the fiscal year have been $145,231 263 and the expenditures $216, 722, 114.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during September the total receipts from all sources was $21,713,389, a gain, as compared with September, 1897, of $3,853,883.

Application has been received at the New York Stock Exchange to list $18,000,000 additional capital stock of Pullman's Palace Car Company, making the total $54,000,000.

The largest gold coin in existence is worth about $315. It is the ingot, or "loof" of Annam, and its value is written on the coin with Indian ink.

During 1897 France produced 854,713,420 gallons of wine, a decrease of more than 3,000,000 gallons. In a list of twenty-five wine producing countries the United States stands sixteenth, with 30,303,740 gallons, an increase of 80 per cent over the production of 1896. Italy stands next to France with a production of 635,000,000 gallons, and Spain is third with 513,000,000 to its credit.

British trade is showing improvement. During September imports increased £4,260,000.

Advices from foreign wheat countries are not encouraging to the growing crops. Australia and the Argentine report damage.

The Corn Trade News, after a careful summary, estimates the requirements of the world's importing countries at 384,000,000 bush, against actual imports last year of 430,929,930 bush.

Matters in the south improve. The delayed movement of cotton now coming forward and the decrease of yellow fever foreshadows good earnings for southern and southwestern railroads.

The metal market remains firm under good demand.

The sugar war is on, and the rivals have begun their hammering at each other.

The Continental Tobacco, the greatest trust in the United States, is almost ready for business. The company will have a capital of $75,000,000, one-half to be 7 per cent preferred and one-half common stock. The actual aggregate cost of the above concern, exclusive of the plug tobacco business of the American Tobacco Company, was a little less than $60,000,000 cash.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

(First publication Nov. 17, 1898.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY Court, Racine County.—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will of John E. Shurr, deceased.

Letters of administration with the will annexed having been issued by this court to D. H. Flett as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John E. Shurr, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered, That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered, That this court will, at a regular term thereof, to be held on Tuesday, the Sixth day of June, A. D. 1899, at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said John E. Shurr, deceased.

It is further ordered, That within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1898.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

5t

WE WILL PAY A SALARY OF $15 PER week and expenses for a man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in the country. Only good hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, Eureka Mfg. Co., 502 Mo. Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

HAVING GONE OUT OF THE DAIRY business I offer for sale my cream separator De Laval, Baby No. 2, capacity 300 lbs per hour, in perfect order and nearly new. Price right. A good investment. E. B. Skewes, Ives Grove, Wis. sep7t10

$40 PER MONTH SALARY—FIFTY ENergetic ladies and gentlemen wanted to canvass. Above salary guaranteed. Call or address Miss M. A. Tanner, Campbellsport, Wis. june23yr

LEARN LADIES'
Hair Dressing and Manicuring
and Be Independent for Life

These trades are learned in five weeks by Prof. Witham's NEW method of teaching. Send for free catalogue explaining everything. Address, Prof. Witham's College of Manicuring and Hair Dressing, Suite 5, 253 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW PREMIUM

The Gentleman Farmer Magazine.

One of the leading Magazines of the day, strictly up-to-date in everything pertaining to farming, also giving an insight into many branches particularly interesting to the farmers boys and girls, something for all the family, 100 pages every month, illustrated with half tone cuts and etchings on heavy plate paper. It is one of our best premiums.

With the Weekly Journal, both one year for $1.50.

Zahn Dry Goods Co.,
428 Main street
special attractions for this week

9c Tennis Flannels 6c.—Another case on sale this week, checks and stripes, new light colors.......6c

15c Huck Towels 9c.—25 dozen hemmed linen huck towels, good size, heavy weight, this week.......9c

Gingham Aprons 10c.—Ready made gingham aprons, this week.......10c

98c House Wrappers 83c.—In flannelettes, fancy prints, black and white and blue and white prints, this week.......83c

English Cheviots 75c.—The season's most stylish suiting, 54 in wide, in navy, cardinal, brown, myrtle and black, our fifth new lot on sale today.......75c

P. N. Corset Sale.—Watch for this special sale, see our north show window display

New Cloakings.—New two toned astrakhan, boucles and plain colors, all the correct combinations and shades at......1.35, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.25.

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLVI. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1898.--TWELVE PAGES. NO. 22

KAISER WILHELM AS ARBITRATOR

The Spaniards Would Like to See Him in That Role.

MUCH SICKNESS IN MANILA

And the American Volunteers Are Ready to Return Home—The Insurgents Are Besieging Iloilo, Capital of One of the Largest Islands.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The Heraldo asserts the government has resolved to maintain sovereignty in the Philippines. It has been suggested that Kaiser William of Germany, be asked, when he visits here on his return from the Holy Land, to arbitrate in the event of the peace commission failing to agree.

At a cabinet council today a letter was read from Rios, president of the Spanish peace commission at Paris, saying that the Americans had declined to assume the Cuban debt, and demanded cession of the Philippines. Another meeting will be held this evening to decide on the reply. The steamer Miguel Galtart arrived at Barcelona from Cubavith, with repatriated soldiers, twenty-three died on the voyage and a hundred are seriously ill, from exhaustion due to lack of food.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Advices received here say the insurgents have taken the Island Negros of the Philippines and are besieging Iloilo, the capital of the Island Panay, the second largest of the islands.

PUEBLO, Colo., Nov. 11.—The Chieftain publishes a complaint from forty-eight Colorado volunteers against longer service in the Philippines, and says they have not had a decent meal since they have been in Manila, except what they bought, and that had they remained in the trenches Aug. 13 the Spaniards could easily have repulsed the Americans because they were so exhausted from continuous duty and weakened by hunger. They declare sickness and death is increasing alarmingly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Brig.-Gen. Whittier, in charge of the customs at Manila, in his report to the government gives the results of personal observations in the Philippines, in which he declares the soil is marvelously rich and capable of yielding great profits to cultivators, and that mining ventures in coal and iron promise well. He says the customs receipts at Manila should reach $8,000,000 annually and that there are opportunities for opening up manufacturies of various sorts.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 13.

Straight Out Republican Strength Will be 185--Chances For Several More.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican congressional committee, says he has received confirmatory information from every district in the United States which show the Republicans will certainly have 13 majority perhaps more, in the house. Any change in subsequent returns will increase the majority. The straight-out Republican strength will be 185.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

The Whole Side of a Store Blown Out Killing Three Men and Wounding Others.

HANOVER, Mass., Nov. 11.—Fire followed by an explosion in the store of C. A. Stearns, blew out the side of the building, killing Michael Sylvester, Edgar Adams, C. A. Peterson and George Tolman, and injured a dozen others, including Stearns, the proprietor.

OBITUARY.

Beterka.

Joseph Beterka, an old and respected resident of the town of Caledonia, died yesterday morning of lung trouble, aged 60 years. Deceased was born in Bohemia and came to this county forty years ago. A wife, four sons and two daughters survive him. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and the body will be interred at the Bohemian cemetery.

Schipkowski.

Mrs. Charles Schipkowski died yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 1623 N. St. Clair street, aged 60 years and 2 months. A husband and children survive to mourn her death. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the German Lutheran church on Vina street.

The suggestion made by the state factory inspector that the child limit should be made fifteen years instead of fourteen as now, is excellent and might be done with a substantial gain to the children. He says that over 3,000 under sixteen years of age are employed in the factories of this state and 200 under the legal limit of fourteen.

FOR CAPTAIN ANDERSON.

Purse Being Raised for Capt. A. J. Anderson Who Lost the Schooner Capron.

From Daily of Nov. 11, 1898.

A petition is being circulated about the city with a view of raising money for Capt. A. J. Anderson, who recently lost the schooner Capron at Bailey's Harbor. The petition reads as follows:

Capt. A. J. Anderson having had the misfortune to lose the schooner Capron in the recent gale and by reason of this loss we, the undersigned, agree to subscribe the amounts set opposite our names.

Capt. Anderson has had more than his share of hard luck, having last year lost the schooner Pride. Already over $100 have been subscribed.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A BAKER'S OVEN

A Pole Throws a London Baker's Assistant in a Burning Oven and Tries to Murder Proprietor.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A sensational murder was committed in a North London bakery this morning. A homeless Pole named Schneider was given a nights lodging in the bake house. He murdered the baker's German assistant, throwing him inside the oven. The baker, alarmed by the stench of the burning body, descended to the bake house. Schneider tried to murder him also, clubbing him over the head and stabbing him in the chest. The shrieks of the baker brought the police to the spot and Schneider was overpowered. The bake house presented evidence of a frightful struggle. It was splashed with blood and strewn with tufts of hair. The charred body of the baker's assistant was found in the oven. His skull had been smashed with a hatchet.

WHALEBACK GOES DOWN.

Parts With Tow Line in Cleveland Harbor and is Dashed to Pieces--Crew Saved.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—The big whaleback barge No. 104, owned by the American Steel Barge company, parted with her tow line in the harbor during the fierce gale last night and at once drifted against the west breakwater. All attempts to get a line to her from the tugs were in vain and after pounding against the west breakwater several hours went to the bottom early today. Six men, composing the crew of the barge, barely escaped with their lives, being rescued by the life saving crew only with the utmost difficulty and peril. During the night the wind reached a velocity of 57 miles per hour. Early today, however, the gale had begun to subside.

HANGING TOO GOOD FOR HIM.

Kentucky Farmer Kills His Father, Mother and Sister--An Armed Posse Has Him Cornered.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Nov 11.—A telegram from Glasgow, Ky., last night says that Robert Brown, living in the country near here, shot and killed his father, mother and sister, and dangerously wounded his brother. The tragedy resulted from family troubles. Officers and a posse surrounded Brown in his barn and a desperate fight is taking place. Over a hundred shots have been fired, Brown beginning the fusilade. The officers went back to town for Winchesters. If Brown does not surrender the barn will be burned.

A Quiet Wedding.

At St. James parsonage Wednesday evening occurred a very quiet wedding, in which the contracting parties were Martin Christiansen, of Union Grove, and Miss Maria Jones of this city. The ceremony was performed by Father Roche in the presence of a few friends. The bride was attired in a neat traveling gown and was attended by Miss Margaret Dougherty, while James Dougherty acted as best man for the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen will make their future home in Racine, where Mr. Christiansen is a well-known mechanic. A large circle of friends extend congratulations.—Kenosha News.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors is reported expressly for this paper by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 106 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee: W. H. Davis, La Crosse, seeding machine; E. Eumesfing, Berlin, checking device; ... Hamke, assgr., Milwaukee, food compound and making same; G. Kelly, assgr., Mineral Point, illuminating torch; Henry F. Krueger, Neenah, pivot holder; W. M. Lynch, Madison, ...uckle; J. Wright, Neenah, ring-attachment for mail catch pouches; Albert Landreth Co., Manitowoc, canned peas, trade mark.

DIXON TO CONTEST BULL'S ELECTION

He Has Resigned as a Member of the Canvassing Board.

DID NOT COMPLY WITH THE LAW

Inspectors Except in One Instance Failed to Attach Copies of Defective Ballots With Their Returns—Bull's Majority Now Only Three.

From Daily of Nov. 11, 1898.

Supervisors Frank Ticknor and Louis Steube and County Clerk John Dixon, composing the canvassing board, commenced yesterday afternoon to canvass the votes cast at the election on Tuesday last. On account of the closeness between Charles Bull and John Dixon, the candidates for county clerk, the board canvassed the ballots for that office first and found that Mr. Bull was just three votes ahead on the face of the returns. The morning following election the Journal gave Mr. Bull's plurality at 48, but there was a material error in the vote given from Waterford, which changed the plurality to three. The official vote in the different wards and towns is as follows:

	Bull.	Dixon.
First Ward	161	141
Second Ward	165	306
South, Third Ward	163	133
North, Third Ward	172	210
West, Fourth Ward	237	105
East, Fourth Ward	154	117
North, Fifth Ward	165	245
South, Fifth Ward	143	[illegible]
North, Sixth Ward	227	248
South, Sixth Ward	212	246
East Seventh Ward	170	152
West Seventh Ward	106	61
Town of Burlington	120	60
Village of Burlington	312	146
Town of Caledonia	187	113
" Dover	139	69
" Mt. Pleasant	125	132
" Norway	56	113
" Raymond	83	144
" Rochester	72	109
" Waterford	149	139
" Yorkville	68	75
" Union Grove	58	47
	3444	3441

Six packages of defective ballots were returned to the city clerk and the question arose between the board of canvassers as to whether they had a right to demand these ballots and decide upon them. The election laws were carefully scanned and District Attorney Nelson consulted in regard to the matter. In the opinion of attorneys seen the canvassing board cannot go behind the returns and if the defective ballots are to be examined an action must be commenced in the circuit court, in the shape of a contest.

The board also canvassed the vote between John Wagner and W. P. Packard and found it the same as published in the papers, the plurality of Mr. Wagner being 39 votes.

The defective ballots at the city clerk's office should have been returned to the county clerk. City Clerk Schroff states that the canvassing board telephoned for the ballots, but that he did not feel at liberty to hand them over without an order from the court. The envelopes are marked as follows: East precinct of Fourth ward, one defective ballot; First ward, two defective ballots; east precinct Seventh ward, 18 affidavits; South precinct, Fifth ward, one defective ballot; north precinct, Fifth ward, 5 defective ballots; west precinct, Seventh ward, 2 defective ballots. One envelope is not marked at all.

The district attorney gave as his opinion that the board should have sent out a messenger to all inspectors of election requiring them to complete their returns by annexing to their returns duplicates of the defective ballots as the law requires and that when they had received these returns they should canvass them in connection with the returns already received.

This afternoon County Clerk Dixon resigned as a member of the canvassing board and filed a protest against the canvass being proceeded with, inasmuch as the returns were incomplete, the inspectors not having complied with the law. The law specifies that the inspectors shall attach copies of the defective ballots, specifying in their returns wherein they regarded such ballots defective. This has not been done in any of the precincts in the county, the north precinct of the Sixth ward alone excepted, and they did not attach duplicates of the defective ballots. Clerk of the Court Otto E. Ahrens takes the county clerk's place on the canvassing board, Mr. Dixon as a protesting party becoming unqualified to sit in that capacity.

La Crosse Republican and Leader: It is some compensation to Greece for the sad results of its war with Turkey that "the powers," after evicting the Mussulmans from Crete, will place Prince ... at the head of the new government as commissioner general. He has shown no faculty for governing, but Europe will see that he does not have much of it to do.

Powdered rice is said to be of great efficacy in checking bleeding from cuts and bruises.

WRECKERS ARE BUSY.

Claim the Right to the Stores of the Wrecked Maria Teresa.

NASSAU, N. C., Nov. 11.—The wreckers arrived here with stores from the vessel stranded off Cat Island, which proved to be the Maria Teresa. The vessel is looked on as derelict and the wreckers claim the right to take the stores which can be saved. They claim the water was up to her between-decks, and that she has listed to starboard, which side is damaged, and that she is dismantled, lying between two reefs, on smooth bottom and has her anchor out.

BAD TRAIN WRECK.

Two Passenger Trains Collide Head On--Four of the Train Crew Are Killed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 11.—Two heavy passenger trains, one a double-header, collided, head end, near here, at 3 this morning, causing a frightful wreck and blocking the road. The smashup occurred on a curve in the cut, caused by the inability of the engineer of the west-bound train, who was under orders to take the siding, to make the brakes operate. The passengers were all asleep and were badly shaken up. Some were thrown out of their berths, but none were seriously injured. It is reported four trainmen were killed.

Wm. Toxheimer, Fred Galeser, fireman; Jacob Engleman, brakeman John McNally were killed. Engineer J. C. McGregor, an express messenger and four other trainmen were injured. It appears the storm of last night caused the leaves to accumulate on the track, and as the train ploughed through them they clogged the brakes.

WOMEN'S CLUB FEDERATION.

The Convention Ended Yesterday—Mrs. A. C. Neville Elected President.

From Daily of Nov. 11, 1898.

Mrs. Arthur C. Neville of Green Bay was elected president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's clubs at La Crosse at yesterday afternoon's session of that body, receiving 104 out of 117 votes cast. The rest of the ticket presented by the nominating committee was elected without any change whatever, all the candidates receiving good majorities. The contest over the office of president did not come up as had been generally expected, and there were no nominations from the floor whatever, except for vice-president of the Third district.

Until almost noon yesterday there were certain delegates who still clung to the idea of making other nominations, but before the election was held it became apparent that Mrs. Neville's following was far in the majority. The election, therefore, passed off with the greatest harmony on every hand, and when Mrs. H. R. Vedder of Milwaukee moved that the election be made unanimous, she expressed the sentiment of the entire convention.

The result of the election was received with great applause, the name of Mrs. Neville being greeted with marked enthusiasm. The announcement was not made until the close of the session, the time between the voting and the announcement being taken up with an organ recital by Prof. Blakeley of La Crosse, adressed by Miss Jane Addams of Hull house, Chicago, and a vocal solo by Mrs. H. P. Magill of La Crosse.

Miss Addams was the one speaker of the convention who was given an encore. She spoke in her usual earnest way of the social settlements in England and America, describing particularly that of Toynbee hall, because it was the first, and of Hull house because, she said, she knew most about it. Her description of the Woman's club of the Nineteenth ward of Chicago, made up of Hull house patrons, was interesting and showed the club women what their sisters of a totally different environment are doing. "But," she concluded, "remember a social settlement is not a house, a creche, a loan exhibit, but a theory of life, a belief that one owes obligations to others outside one's circle."

"It has been suggested that the best manner of correcting the lobby abuse in legislative halls, is not laws, but for the people to send representatives who will rise superior to all lobby influence. But yet with all the honesty in the world attaching to legislative members and incorruptability, yet there is a lobby influence exerted that ought not to be permitted. This influence comes in various forms, and perhaps in no worse form than from the influence of ex-members. This influence if legislatures are desirous of freeing themselves from, can easily be accomplished by simply enacting a rule forbidding under any pretext these ex-members from enjoying the freedom of the floor, and it is from this right unwisely given, that much of the trouble comes from. The next legislature if they are minded to begin a needed reform can start in with such a rule and see that it is adhered to.

The law requiring the placing on all buildings of a certain height of fire escapes should be enforced without any leniency whatever. There is not much trouble about having law enough in some directions, the trouble is to have such laws enforced.

THE SCANDAL IN POLICE CIRCLES

Members of Police Commission Elect Officers and Hear Complaint.

WAS MADE BY A. P. DUTTON

A Public Investigation Will be Held on November 17—Great Interest Taken in the Case—Mr. Dutton Explains His Position.

From Daily of Nov. 11, 1898.

Last evening the members of the fire and police commission held a meeting at the office of Poor Agent Miner at the city hall, for the purpose of organizing, electing officers and hearing the complaint made by Humane Agent A. P. Dutton, against Chief of Police J. W. Johnson, and fixing a date for hearing the evidence.

Frank J. Miller was elected president of the board and Jerome Hanley the new member of the board, was elected secretary. The complaint of Mr. Duton was read and discussed and it was determined to have a public investigation on Thursday evening, Nov. 17, at the council chamber.

The fact that Mr. Dutton had made a complaint created any amount of interest about the city and a hundred different stories are in circulation in regard to the affair and names of men alleged to have been in the questionable places, when raided, are heard.

When the investigation comes off it is expected that interesting testimony will be given. It is openly stated that the raid was made at the suggestion of the members of the police committee and that it was expected to catch certain politicians, but expectations were not realized.

It was understood that when the warrants were issued that all inmates, male and female, were to be treated alike, but that when officers were on the way to the places, the chief of police was given the order not to arrest males and that was the reason those caught were allowed to escape.

Ald. Korzelius, a member of the police committee, admits that he told the chief of police to let the males go, knowing that it was customary to do so in other cities.

Chief of Police J. W. Johnson is prepared to go ahead at any time and is confident that he will be able to show that he obeyed the orders of superior officers.

One of the most interesting things to be found out is the question who gave the tip to persons who escaped from the house before the raid was made. That it was not a member of the police force is certain, for the reason that no officer had a chance to impart the information.

The proposed pull was not known to the officers until half an hour before the time and then Ald. Korzelius went out and brought in Officer Frank Bassinger and Ald. Tiedemann sallied forth and collared Officer Erickson and glued to him, while the chief called in Policeman Olerich. The chief with Bassinger entered the houses and Olerich was sent to guard the rear doors and the ten women were captured, but two of them got away and how they knew what was coming an employe of the city of Racine, who assaulted one of the girls and paid a fine, will be asked to explain at the coming investigation.

From the present outlook it does not appear that the charge can be proven against the chief of police and that it will be a pretty difficult matter to get witnesses.

WHAT DUTTON SAYS.

To the Editor:—Don't for one moment think that I want to dictate the duties of our police officers; but when they will not do their duty some one must complain, or the rights of our people are ignored. I made the complaint to the commissioners, but not until I was told that three days had passed since twelve creatures, called men, had outraged a girl 16 years old, and not an arrest had been made, and the mayor had to appoint a special detective to arrest and bring into court these brutes. I was told that if some one would make the complaint that I did, a fully investigation would be made and the bottom facts should come out with open doors and all reporters admitted. When the complaint was drawn I swore to it from information and belief, and I will stand by it and trust to the commissioners to do their duty, and I only hope that the chief of police can consistently place the blame on other than those about his office.

The people will ere long wake up, and see to the wrong doing of some of the authorities, or it may be a little late to correct what might now be done. I have always been ready to aid the authorities in any way that I could. If you cannot get any officer to make complaints or move to arrest when such beastly things occur, just call on me and I will do it, without fear or favor.

A. P. Dutton.

The different stories circulated in regard to the case would fill three or four columns of a newspaper, but most of them are unfit for publication.

One that will be of general interest to the people is that the question of giving the north side of the river a policemen came up for discussion and the statement was made that there were no funds, when a city official suggested that the only way to get money was to raid the questionable houses three or four times a year and that the suggestion was acted upon and the first pull that has resulted in the scandal made.

It is said this is only one of the many stories that will be brought to light when the investigation is in full force.

There is another story afloat that the investigation on the part of Mr. Dutton was promoted for the reason that Chief Johnson criticised him because he sat upon the platform on the night that Thomas M. Kearney addressed the citizens of Racine.

The chief simply congratulated Mr. Dutton upon his fine apearance that evening and Mr. Duton believed it was meant as a slur. For a few moments there was the liveliest kind of an arguments on the rights of American citizens.

IS WELL PLEASED.

Chairman Treat of State Central Committee Writes to C. C. Gittings on Election.

From Daily of Nov. 11, 1898.

Chairman J. B. Treat of the Republican State Central committee, is well pleased with the result of the election and especially the handsome plurality given Governor Scofield in Racine county. He has written a letter to C. C. Gittings, one of the members of the State Central committee which is as follows:

Milwaukee, Wis Nov. 10, 1898—Hon. C. C. Gittings, Racine—Dear Sir:—On behalf of the Republican State Central committee, I wish to tender to you its sincerest thanks for the efficient service you have tendered the party in the campaign just finished. I assure you of our hearty appreciation of your work and of our realization of the fact that you have done much to bring about the satisfactory result. We feel that the organization in your county was never excelled in the past and we feel confident that with the same organization there is little to fear for the future. Through you, I wish to extend the thanks of this committee to the members of your county committee for their prompt and efficient co-operation, and to the Republican party of your county for the excellent work accomplished by it. If at any time I can be of service to you or to the party in your locality, I shall be pleased to have you call upon me, and anything I can do will be done cheerfully.

Very truly yours,
J. B. Treat, Chairman.

LEFT THE TRACK.

Two Freight Cars of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R. Nearly Go Into the River.

From Daily of Nov. 11, 1898.

This morning while a switch engine of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company was engaged switching a number of cars near the Racine Linseed Oil company plant, two of the cars, loaded with pig iron, left the track and narrowly escaped going into the river. The front wheels of one car and the rear wheels of the other are on the extreme edge of the dock. Passenger trains were unable to get by the wreck and passengers walked several blocks to reach the city or take a train. The cars were unloaded and again got on the track.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Gov. Scofield yesterday issued the annual Thanksgiving proclamation, as follows: "The day should be observed this year in the spirit of genuine thankfulness for the blessings which Almighty God has bestowed upon our country. Never before in our history have we had greater reason for feelings of profound gratitude than at the present time. In all departments of industry there is prosperity; and after a brief period of war, peace has been restored, and additional glory and dignity has come to our nation.

"I recommend that on the day designated, so far as possible, business of all kinds be suspended; that the people cease from their ordinary avocations, and in places of worship and around the family board, render to God the thanks due to Him for these blessings."

Appleton is puzzled by a peculiar hair-cutting affair. A young daughter of Mrs. Kennedy lost a beautiful head of curly hair while sleeping with her mother. There is nothing to show who the perpetrator was and the manner in which the intruder entered the house can not be ascertained. The hair was scattered about the house and yard so it was not the deed of anyone who had use for the locks. Half the girl's hair was cut off, but nothing about the house was touched.

One of the pestiferous evils that has inflicted orderly communities has been that of the slot machines. These machines are nothing more than the primaries of gambling houses, and if the truth was known, are the feeders of such. These slot machines are the essence of swindling machines, and there is nothing fair about them, and even if there was, they are but games of chance, and therefore should be discountenanced by every self respecting community. The slot machine must go from every community in the land.

A ROYAL RECEPTION.

Tendered to Rev James McLaren at Princeton, Illinois.

From Daily of Nov. 11, 1898.

The Princeton, Ill., Republican contains a two-column article on Rev. James McLaren, who recently resigned his pastorate in this city to accept a call as pastor of the Congregational church at Princeton. The article says that, as a preacher, it is said, Rev. McLaren is ranked among the foremost in the younger ministry. He prepares his sermons with great care, but speaks usually without notes. His memory is remarkable and his mind original and creative—some of his original illustrations having won prizes. It is said of him further, that he frequently lays aside a sermon prepared and presents some new line of thought which the occasion inspires. Many of his finest discourses have been given in this way. Several of his special sermons have been printed and widely read. In prayer he seems to be completely at home, leading the weary and troubled soul to sweet safety and rest. His influence with young men has always been marked and powerful. As a poet he has written some pieces, which the press has characterized as "Gems of Literature."

A reception was also tendered to the pastor and the paper says:

F. F. Dunbar, in a few well chosen words, introduced the new pastor to his people. Mr. McLaren responded briefly, and then were read messages from some who have gone away from us. Memories came thick as they wrote. The old church with its choir in the rear, the congregation rising and turning their backs to the pulpit during the singing; The high pews whose white painted doors were opened by a black knob. The memorable people who sat in those pews, the long siege of forenoon and afternoon service with lunch between. The personal magnetism and power of Mr. Lovejoy, incidents of travel on the underground railroad. Later came the resolve of Mrs. Newell to have a pipe organ and her final success. Charles A. Smith remembered that Clarence Delano beat him in getting the job of pumping the new organ, and so the grave and gay passed before us—Life's story.

It was a most royal reception in every way.

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

Held at the Presbyterian Church Last Evening—Interesting Programme.

From Daily of Nov. 11, 1898.

A very pleasant and enjoyable entertainment was given in the parlors of the First Presbyterian church last evening, under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. There was a good attendance and all present were will repaid for braving the storm.

Miss Kathrine Trevitte of Minneapolis gave a number of recitations and was given an enthusiastic reception. She reads with excellent voice and almost perfect articulation and speaks with an ease that is delightfully refreshing. Between the various recitations given by Miss Trevitte were musical selections given by some of Racine's home talent, all of which was of a high order and added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

Leo Tecktonius and Master Sylvester Piper rendered piano solos. They both showed careful training and their efforts were highly appreciated by the audience.

The violin solo by Master Carl Schulte, the 8-year-old son of Prof. Henry Schulte, was a delightful surprise. That one so young should show such mastery over such a difficult instrument is truly wonderful. The little fellow was enthusiastically encored, and beyond a doubt a brilliant future awaints this gifted boy.

Mrs. Caroline Rice-Bently was on the programme for a vocal solo. This lady possesses a rich mezzo-soprano voice, which shows that it has been highly and carefully cultivated by the best masters. Her voice combines an immense range and is of an unusually mellow, musical quality. She is an artist of rare power and the musical loving people of our city will be delighted to hear that she intends to make her home here for the future.

Henry C. Wiegand closed the musical part of the programme with a violin solo. He has long been a favorite with Racine audiences and his efforts last evening but added to his already deserved reputation as an artist of high order.

The whole entertainment was truly delightful and reflects credit upon those in charge.

BANKING LAW LOST.

Incomplete Reports Indicate That the Proposed Measure Failed to Carry.

From letters and reports received at the secretary of state's office in Madison, it seems as if the revised banking law, submitted to the people at the recent election, was defeated. No official figures have been returned, but the vote against the proposition throughout the country districts appears to have been heavy. All information obtainable points to the defeat of the measure.

Let us candidly admit the truth and say that our inexperience in the war business, and handling large bodies of troops and our very diminutive regular army, together with our system of politics which permits the appointment of men to responsible positions for which they are wholly untrained and many of them unfitted, is responsible for the greater part of the evils complained of.

THE EYE OF A GOD.

By W. A. FRASER.

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When the strong arm of the law reached out for Moung Ouray and gathered in Hpo Thit instead, it was this way:

The night after the boat race at the water festival at Thayetmeo Hpo Thit came to Valentyne, the superintendent of police, and said that there were many balls of opium hid away in Moung Ouray's house. When he spoke of Moung Ouray, Valentyne started a little.

Moung Ouray was Mi Mra's brother, and Mi Mra—she had the daintiest way of doing her hair, all looped up with circlets of jasmine flowers, and the nattiest little supari pellets she used to chew. Valentyne was always putting the little Burmese worked silver supari box away out of sight. Fellows were always dropping in on him, and those things looked so odd lying about.

Hpo Thit knew all about that, only Valentyne was not aware that he knew.

"How do you know of this thing, O Opium Walla—of the balls of opium in Moung Ouray's house?" queried the superintendent, with a hard, impatient ring in his voice. "Did you put the beastly stuff there yourself, and then come to cackle about the eggs of your own laying?"

"No, thakine. Abdul, who is a pariah of a Mussulman, saw Moung Ouray take it off the fireboat which goes up the river."

"And did Abdul, who is a pariah, see where Moung Ouray put the black stuff?"

"No, thakine, but where would Moung Ouray put it? Would he put his rupees in a rice pot and bury it in the ground like a Bengali? No, thakine, that which is good and of much value will Moung Ouray have in the box where is kept the hand loomed putsoe, which he bought at the time of the races, which were one year ago, for 200 rupees, from the seller, who came from Mandalay."

There was a little soft rustle just beyond the plaited bamboo wall which rose on the inner side of the veranda, close behind the thakine's head. It might have been the mosquito curtain falling from the top of the bed frame over which it was thrown, so gentle was the noise.

Then there was a little metallic click. Surely that was the closing of the lid of the silver supari dish.

Valentyne gave a toss in his chair and coughed long and lustily. That was diplomatic, for jungle wallahs like Hpo Thit had sharp ears.

Another little rustle as Mi Mra wrapped the lemon colored silk scarf about her throat and slipped like a gentle shadow down the back steps of the bungalow.

In and out among the mango trees her slight figure flitted, as she sped swiftly through the topo toward Moung Ouray's bamboo bungalow.

"The thakine, who makes Mi Mai laugh, asked Hpo Thit if he had laid the eggs in brother's box. Perhaps he did. We shall see—ha, ha, ha!" and her teeth, which were pink from the juice of the supari, gleamed in the flickering moonlight like coral beads.

Valentyne pondered for a few moments over what Hpo Thit had told him. His duty was straight enough, but, but—"It's a put up job!" he muttered to himself. "It's the same old bazaar trick of ruining a man."

And also was not Moung Mi Mra's brother?

Eventually, however, Valentyne summoned the sergeant of police over at the thanna, and together they proceeded to Moung Ouray's bungalow.

At the sergeant's request he unlocked the box for them and the former proceeded to go through it.

First the handsome putsoe, and then, one after another, the jaunty little jackets and divers other things were laid on the floor.

In the bottom was a big round lacquer box. When the sergeant lifted the lid, there were four balls there—four oval, white balls, as unlike opium as they could well be, for they were eggs.

Now Moung Ouray knew that he had not put the eggs there. He did not make a pantry of his clothesbox; also had not Hpo Thit left them. The balls he had slipped into the lacquer box while Moung Ouray was down at the pody were round and black, not at all like eggs.

The two Punjabi policemen were grinning from ear to ear. Valentyne gave a sarcastic little laugh and asked Hpo Thit if that was the opium he had seen Moung Ouray carrying off the steamer.

"Here is not got afim," said the sergeant, and asked if he should search further.

Before Valentyne could answer a fiendish uproar smote upon his ears. It was as though the pody and the whole clash of bazaar noises had been suddenly emptied into the compound of the Phoongye Kyoung across the road.

It was a proper oriental babel, the cry of "thief" cutting through the general noise like a sharp edged knife.

"The bazaar badmashes are killing some one," said the sergeant.

"We'll have to go and look into that first," said the superintendent, "and we'll come back here and finish the search after. You must come, too, Ouray, so that this Sheitan cannot say that you had a chance to hide anything."

That also was diplomatic, but it was the little slip of losing track of Hpo Thit that gave the Nahts chance to work more mischief.

"Somebody is murdering a Phoongye," he said to the sergeant as they reached the road.

Rushing into the pagoda, he found the Phoongyes in the temple clustered about the big Buddha, the "Beda Buddha," as it was known.

The priests were prostrated at the feet of the great image, raving and lamenting and shrieking in despair.

"What's the matter?" asked Valentyne.

"A thief has stolen the Beda, the Eye of God, the ruby."

And they pointed to a great hole in the forehead of the Buddha, where the sacred "Beda ruby" had been for 12 centuries.

How calm and dignified the alabaster god seemed, sitting there with the hand resting in his lap! Through 12 centuries of strife and passion and blood and carnage had it looked with calm serenity upon the struggles of the little men who had come and gone.

Twelve centuries before had King Uzzana given it to the Talopins of Panja—Uzzana, the son of Mienzaim, and Pouza, the Chinese princess.

The seven great Kyoungs of Talopins which Uzzana founded gained him great merit, so that when he died the "Beda Buddha" worked miracles.

And now for 1,200 years had the sacred eye, the "Beda ruby," done even so.

The mad frenzy of the priests seemed like the petulant temper of children. Their thin brown bodies, draped with the sacred yellow robe, swayed and rocked in the weird light of their flick-

"A thief has stolen the Beda."

ering earth oil chirags, as they called the curse of their offended godhead upon the sacreligious thief who had stolen the ruby—taken the sacred Beda.

Valentyne was horror struck at the audacity of the thief, for the Beda Buddha was the most sacred image in all Burma. Pilgrims came from all over the Burmese empire to strike with the stag's horn the crescent shaped gong hanging there at its side and then plead, with forehead prone on the cemented floor in front of the god, for the intercession of the Beda with Buddha Gaudama.

The Phoongyes watched it night and day, and how any one had managed to steal the ruby Valentyne could not understand.

In the meantime Hpo Thit had glided silently back through the crotons and into the bungalow once more.

The very air was full of demoniac noises as Hpo Thit slipped into the bungalow, for the crows, aroused by the Phoongyes' uproar, were screaming and shrieking in a big tamarind that towered high above the champac.

Within all was quiet, and Hpo Thit lost no time in making his way to the box they had so lately searched for the opium.

The little chirage was still burning, so he could see just where to put the little round packet he took from the roll in his putsoe, just at his waist there.

He put it down in a corner of a teakwood box; then, actuated by a sudden resolve, he picked it up, unrolled the little piece of yellow cloth in which it was wrapped and took a long, loving look at it. As he rolled it in his hand near the flickering cotton dip the little room seemed bathed in a flood of warm blood red light. Great ruby tinted rays shot hither and thither until the dazzling brightness lighted up the uncertain gloom, and it was as though red wine had been thrown high in the bright noonday sunshine.

It was the stolen ruby over which night was being made hideous with the din over across the road in the Phoongye Kyoung.

There was so much of terror, so much of menace, in the hoarse roar of the Phoongyes and the crowd of Buddhists who had been attracted by their cries that his heart failed him—he dropped it again in the box and passed silently, swiftly out into the Burmese night.

As he disappeared a small figure glided out from behind a penang mat which served as purdah to a doorway and kneeling over the box searched for that which Hpo Thit had put there.

It was Mi Mra. "Ho, ho, Hpo Thit, because Moung Ouray told Mi Mra that you are always smoking at the opium, and because of that Mi Mra would have nothing to do with you, you would have Valentyne Thankyne make a thief of Moung Ouray."

Then she disappeared behind the purdah again, and the oil dip flickered lower and lower, and only the outside clamor crept into the house, it was so still.

Soon there was the steady tramp, tramp of men that are accustomed to marching, and once more the superintendent and the sergeant and the police came up the steps, and also were Moung Ouray and Hpo Thit and the Phoongyes and others there.

"We shall find the opium," Hpo Thit was saying, "or else Moung Ouray has given it to some one, to some of the opium eaters to steal the ruby for him—the great ruby which was in the forehead of the god Beda. If the opium is gone, we shall find the ruby. If the ruby is not here, we shall find the opium. I do not know all things like the thakine, but that is the way of our people."

"I think that this is no end of a fool's game," said Valentyne to the sergeant, "but we might as well finish our search here while we are at it. Where shall we look first?"

"In the box, thakine," eagerly interposed Hpo Thit. "If the opium is not there and he has the ruby, there shall we find it."

So once more the sergeant continued his interrupted search for the box. There was nothing beyond, a pair of Chinese patent leather shoes, a palm leaf, Buddhist bible and Moung Ouray's silken headdresses, many of them packed away there in the bottom.

"There is nothing here, Hpo Thit," said the superintendent brusquely. "What I really ought to do is to arrest you, Hpo Thit, for a dangerous lunatic; but I'll see to that tomorrow. In the meantime, sergeant, just beat up the surrounding country for the badmash that has taken the ruby."

That the ruby was gone was a facer to Hpo Thit. First, the balls of opium had disappeared, but that he had attributed to Moung Ouray; now the ruby had vanished, and Moung Ouray had been with the police all the time.

Then he saw something which gave him a clew. It was an innocent looking circlet of jasmine flowers lying in front of the box. It was such a circlet as the girls wore on their hair, and it hadn't been lying there when they searched the box before.

"Of a certainty Mi Mra as taken the ruby," murmured Hpo Thit, "and has gone to the house of San Shwe, who is her father. If San Shwe will keep it, there will it rest; but if his heart fail him then will he tell her to take it to the police thakine." There was no time to be lost, for it would be discovered that he had stolen it, and he would also lose the ruby.

His opportunity to steal the ruby had come to him just as he was leaving Moung Ouray's house, after having put the opium in the box. For some unknown reason, probably owing to the pony, he had found the temple deserted for a few minutes and had knocked the ruby out of the alabaster with his dah. Then the sudden fear and the chance to implicate Moung Ouray as the thief, his other scheme having failed, had led him to put it in the box. Now he knew that Mi Mra must have seen him put it there, and as he would be accused of stealing it anyway he meant to get the ruby back.

Slipping away from the others as they came out of Moung Ouray's house, he quickly sped away to San Shwe's bungalow.

As he approached cautiously he could see Mi Mra and her mother and father sitting on the bamboo floor earnestly discussing something. "They will decide. I will wait," he muttered, squatting on his heels at the side of the road.

Then Mi Mra came out and started off across the dried maidan toward the superintendent's bungalow.

That was Hpo Thit's chance.

"If you tell about it," he said, as he left her, "I will swear that you and Moung Ouray stole it and gave it to me. Then the judge thakine will ask how you should know that I had it if you had not given it to me."

Mi Mra went back to her father's house. She wanted to think, wanted to do that which was the least trouble.

In the morning she told Valentyne Thankyne about it, and in an hour he and the sergeant and a file of police were chasing after Hpo Thit. But Hpo Thit had gone. One more dacoit had been created. His brother the thuggie's gun had gone with him. The thuggie didn't know that, for Hpo Thit had stolen it. It was an old fashioned muzzle loading musket.

It is difficult to run down a Burman in the jungle, and it was the next day before they came up with their quarry.

He had a couple of shots at them in a blundering sort of way with the old musket without hitting anybody, but just as Valentyne charged in on him at the head of his police Hpo Thit fired again at close quarters, and the superintendent went down, shot in the shoulder.

Only for the sergeant Hpo Thit would have been carved up into regulation slices—only for the sergeant and Valentyne, too—for he bellowed out: "Don't kill him. Take the beast alive."

"Bring him here and search him at once," said Valentyne, who was sitting up now, though feeling deuced groggy, and while the sergeant bound up his wound they stripped Hpo Thit clean as a whistle. But there was no ruby—nothing but much tattooing discovered.

"What have you done with the ruby?" asked the superintendent, but Hpo Thit wouldn't answer.

Then they got back to Thayetmyo as quickly as they could, carrying Valentyne on an improvised dhooly in the shape of a charpoy, which they got from the woon of a neighboring village by the gentle art of zabar-dasti.

When Hpo Thit was brought back by the police, he was met by a reception committee composed of orthodox Buddhists, who were gathered together with the avowed object of honoring him with the crucifixion.

To guard against his attaining Nirvana by a fluke, as it were, he was to be crucified head downward.

Valentyne, who was very weak by this time, had great difficulty in explaining to them that the government could not allow such a thing to take place.

"Have patience, good friends," he said. "We must be merciful," and he talked cheerfully of the lifelong years of living hell Hpo Thit would surely get on the Andaman islands for his part in the little circus.

In a general sort of way the sergeant explained to them that they, who knew little about such things, could only make Hpo Thit wish he had not done this thing for a very few minutes at the outside, but the thakine, who was the government, could cause Hpo Thit to revile the day he was projected into the world by a thief of a jackal for years and years.

So Valentyne was taken to the hospital and Hpo Thit was put in a cage behind iron bars, just like the mangy tiger they had seen down at Rangoon.

"I'll have the bullet out of you in a jiffy," said the civil surgeon to Valentyne, as he rolled up his sleeves and opened his case of shining instruments.

"D——d if I can understand it, though," he said, as he probed away, for the jiffy time had gone by and he hadn't even touched the bullet yet. "It must be one of those infernal skewgee slugs of theirs that he has pumped into you. It seems to have struck you under the arm as you were flourishing that sword of yours, and then traveled on down along your ribs. God knows where it is now, for I can't find it. You've lost enough blood over it for just now, anyway, but if there seems to be any complication setting in I'll have another try for it."

The surgeon saw it was about time to desist, for Valentyne was looking pretty well used up.

Then Hpo Thit was brought up before the deputy commissioner for a committal hearing, as it were, charged with stealing the sacred ruby, and with attempted murder of the superintendent.

But the priests were clamorous for the ruby eye of their Buddha; for the matter of Valentyne dying or not they did not bother their heads—even they would let Hpo Thit go free, so be it they could come by the sacred gem again. The Burmese archbishop, the Tinthanabaing, had come down from Ava to see about the recovery of the stone.

They begged the deputy commissioner to give Hpo Thit promise of pardon if he would only disclose where he had hidden the Beda.

"I can't do that," he said, "for the wounded sahib may die. The doctor has fished for the bullet and can't get it, and it looks bad for the superintendent's life. If he dies, Hpo Thit will have to swing."

But if the Beda might be recovered they would pay to Valentyne's family his full value in good English sovereigns.

The deputy commissioner was as anxious to recover the jewel as they were, as he promised Hpo Thit that if he would tell where it was it would help him much when the time of his sentence came.

"I will tell," said Hpo Thit, "because it will be easy for the thakine to get in, and then the thakine will remember at the time of the sentence."

The priests craned their thin, shaven, buzzardlike heads eagerly forward. Even the deputy commissioner was intensely excited, for if he should recover this sacred Beda it would be well; if not, the papers all through India would have their fling at it and his life would be made miserable answering inquiries from the government.

The court was as silent as the graven image of Buddha itself as they waited for Hpo Thit to speak.

Putting the palms of his hands together in front of his face in the form of supplication, Hpo Thit said: "The red stone which I took from the Kyoung, even from the forehead of the Buddha, is in the police thakine's body. I fired it from my gun the last time because I had no bullets and because, if it could work a miracle, it would stop the police, that I might get away."

This statement took away the breath of the court. The silence was unbroken for a full minute. Then the chief Phoongye said: "Hpo Thit is telling lies. He has hid it. We must swear him."

"Yes," said the deputy commissioner, "he must make oath to that," for things were better done judicially.

He ordered the clerk to swear him on the palm leaf Burmese bible.

"No, thakine," said the priest, interrupting, "he is not a disciple of Buddha. He is a jungle man, and we must swear him on a branch of the leppan."

But after the oath it was the same—the red stone was in the police thakine's body.

"I think it is the truth," said the deputy commissioner.

"It is true," said the priests, "and the police thakine must give up the Beda."

"Well, we'll see what can be done in the matter," answered the deputy commissioner, and Hpo Thit was remanded to await developments.

"By Jove," said the surgeon, when he heard about it, "that accounts for the infernal thing taking that corkscrew course."

"You'll have to get it out of him some way," said the deputy commissioner, "for it's worth about two lakhs of rupees, and, besides, it won't be healthy for Valentyne to live in Burma with the eye of a Buddhist god in him."

"Look here, Grey," said the surgeon, "I am jiggered if I probe for the cursed thing again. I nearly let Valentyne's life out of him the other day for fear of poisonous consequences, for I thought it was a slug. But if it's a good, clean cut ruby it will probably never hurt him, and I'm not going to take any chances."

The deputy commissioner was in despair. The Phoongyes, headed by their archbishop, haunted his office and his bungalow night and day, clamoring for the ruby, for their sacred Beda, for the eye of their Buddhist god.

But the surgeon was obdurate.

"Valentyne is a friend of mine," he said, "and I'm not going to murder him to please any yellow robed Phoongye. I wouldn't do it even if he were an enemy. I'd leave the service first."

Of course the deputy commissioner had to report it to the commissioner, and he to the chief commissioner.

The report read that the sacred Beda, the famous ruby, had been stolen from the forehead of the image of Buddha in the pagoda there by a hill man, Hpo Thit; Hpo Thit had been captured and the ruby traced to the possession of the superintendent of police, Mr. Valentyne; that it appeared from Hpo Thit's evidence that he had fired it from a musket into the superintendent's body, but as to whether Hpo Thit's evidence could be accepted and the superintendent held to be in innocent possession of the stolen goods or not or whether he should be arrested as receiver of the stolen goods he was not prepared to say. That must rest with the higher authorities to decide. He suggested that it might be better to refer it to the judicial commissioner.

Valentyne in the meantime had to be guarded at the hospital, for Mi Mra discovered that the Phoongyes had set a scheme on foot to kidnap him and incidentally carve him up to find the sacred stone.

There were many reasons why they should recover it as soon as possible. Their Buddha had lost all prestige since his maltreatment, and no pilgrims came now to lay their generous offerings at his great square feet. The pagoda had ceased to do a paying business, for Uzzana's ruby had been a drawing card. It had been a good investment that for 12 centuries had gone on making money for the priests.

Valentyne applied for and obtained sick leave, handicapped with an order that he must not take the ruby out of the jurisdiction of the Burmese courts.

It was a splendid bit of judicial ruling that, and the deputy commissioner smiled grimly when it passed through his hands.

The surgeon swore like a trooper when he heard about it, for he had ordered Valentyne off to Darjeeling for a change. "You can't stop here," he said, "because if you don't die of fever they'll murder you sure. By Jove! your body will be worth something for dissecting purposes, though, if they don't get the first slash at you."

But Valentyne steadily improved. The wound was healing up nicely, the ruby seemingly giving him no trouble whatever.

As soon as he was able to sit up and move about he discovered a new source of annoyance. Devout Burmans were constantly coming and prostrating themselves at his feet, touching their foreheads to the ground and muttering their prayers.

"What does it all mean?" he asked Moung Ouray.

"Sar, they are worshiping the Beda which you, by the grace of God, and that wicked Hpo Thit, have got."

"This is intolerable," thought Valentyne. "I am a ruby mine, and a Burmese god and a receiver of stolen goods all in one."

As he got better the beauty of his new life was further enhanced by the deluge of official correspondence that commenced to pour in upon him.

By order of the chief commissioner he was asked to explain how he meant to make good to the pagoda the value of the ruby he was still retaining on his person. It was cheerfully pointed out that if half his salary was escheated for this purpose it would take at least 40 years to make up the value of the jewel.

A delay of this sort would hardly be fair to the Phoongyes. Besides, in that uncertain climate his salary might cease at any moment. At any rate, under the 55 years' service rule, he could not retain his position in service for that length of time, and his pension would be barely enough to live upon.

The civil surgeon was raked over the coals for not acting upon the deputy commissioner's suggestion and probing the matter to the bottom, as it were—for not making another effort to recover the jewel.

It was in vain that he wrote in answer that the superintendent's life would have been endangered by another operation.

His answer only brought another literary wigging, in which he was curtly

Devout Burmans were prostrating themselves at his feet.

reminded that the British government expected its officials to do their duty irrespective of personal feeling or considerations of personal safety.

"Hang them for a lot of bloodthirsty swine," exclaimed Corbyn, for that was the surgeon's name, "they mean to have that ruby out of Valentyne, even if it costs him his life."

Then the Phoongyes got up a monstrous petition, signed by all the Buddhists, living and dead, in the whole Burman empire. It was cleverly worded, having been drawn up by a young Burman barrister, who was the gold medalist of his year in England.

The petition was to be forwarded to the viceroy through the chief commissioner and prayed that the superintendent of police, Valentyne, should be delivered over to them that they might regain the most sacred relic in all the Buddhist empire.

They were willing to pay an indemnity to his family, but the ruby they must have.

For a time it looked rather blue for Valentyne, for the viceroy was a man who had great ideas about the rights of the natives. In fact, he went in for it very much as a baboo plays lawn tennis, without much science in the game, but with his whole soul and ponderous body dead on the ball.

The papers at home took it up, and a nice gentleman one evening at Exeter hall pointed out to the B. P. that evidently it was another case of oppression of the poor native. One of their temples had been desecrated, one of their most sacred idols violated, and a jewel, to which they attributed miraculous powers, stolen, and the jewel was now in the possession of one of the government superintendents of police.

There was a cock and bull story, he said, about it having been shot into his body, but even if it were so they could not set a whole nation of Buddhists by the ears for the sake of one man. In common honesty they must give the jewel up, and if this man couldn't part with it, why, he would have to go with it, that was all.

The viceroy seemed inclined to look at it in this light, too, and it really seemed awkward for Valentyne.

In the meantime a civil suit to recover the value of the ruby had been instituted in the courts in Rangoon against the government in general and Valentyne in particular.

Luckily for Valentyne the secretary of state was a hard headed man, not much given to nonsense, and he said in equivalent official language that he'd be d——d if he'd see an innocent Englishman deliberately cut up to recover any fetich bauble.

But all the same the superintendent would have to be retired on half pay, for his usefulness was gone. The two could not be combined, the dual position of Burmese god and superintendent of police, for the natives still persisted in reverencing him, though ready as soon as the word was given to cut him up.

Just when he thought his troubles were at an end and he might go home they applied for an injunction to prevent him from moving the ruby out of Burma. They showed to the court on medical authority that there was every possibility that the ruby might work itself out some day, and so be recovered; but if Valentyne were allowed to leave the kingdom the chances of the rightful owners ever becoming possessed of it were very slim indeed.

They undertook to pay Valentyne a salary of 10,000 rupees a year so long as he remained in Rangoon, and all they asked in return was the privilege of coming to worship the Beda at certain periods, and that a medical officer, appointed by them, should have free access to Valentyne's person with a view to keeping track of the perambulations of the ruby, and that when it made its appearance near the skin anywhere, so that it might be extracted without danger to him, that he would relinquish all claim upon it and allow the surgeon to hasten its appearance.

Valentyne's counsel, seeing which way the wind was blowing, agreed to accept this ruling of the court, only stipulating that Corbyn be appointed surgeon, for the nether stone had suffered most in the grind, and Corbyn was out of the service.

One little formality the court demanded, and that was that the archbishop and three or four of the chief Phoongye should go on a bond for Valentyne's personal safety.

So the superintendent was lodged in a beautifully furnished bungalow and was treated very much like a distinguished state prisoner.

Life went very pleasantly with him, and it did not seem such a bad affair after all.

Mi Mra was living in Rangoon, too, as it happened, and Hpo Thit, in consideration of his turning queen's evidence against himself re the ruby was let off with two years in jail and was then busily engaged in pushing a conservancy cart about town with a clanking chain running from his waist to either ankle by way of ornament.

The Europeans in Rangoon, with oriental playfulness, bestowed upon Valentyne two or three names expressive of his occupation. He was known down at the "Gym" as the "Burmese god," "Beda," and the "Jewel Merchant."

The fellows were never tired of offering him as security, swearing roundly that he was worth two lakhs of rupees dead or alive.

One or two playful attempts on his life relieved the monotony of his existence, but as these laudable efforts were usually frowned down both by the Phoongyes and the officials, and as one of his assailants caught a cold steel in his right lung, they ceased altogether after a time, and he was leading a comparatively happy life.

He almost began to wish that the ruby would stay where it was. "We're fixed for life," he said to Corbyn, "if this Beda thing doesn't turn up. I must be more careful of myself. I must stop riding, for the shaking up may dislodge the infernal thing and start it working out."

He had even got used to seeing the natives plump down in front of him and fall to praying.

Strangers always took him for the chief commissioner when they saw this sort of thing going on, and many were the mistakes made in consequence.

Once he received an offer from Barnum at a salary which made his paltry 10,000 rupees looks like pin money only. The enterprising American guaranteed to smuggle him out of Burma also, and pay all legal claims too.

After he had been in the business about two years he began to feel a pain in his back. He confided his fears to his attendant physician. "It's working out, I'm sure," he said sorrowfully.

And so it appeared, for a distinct lump was forming just below the shoulder blade.

The Phoongyes were notified, and there was great rejoicing among them. They came and beat tomtoms all night long in front of Valentyne's bungalow. This was to drive the Nahts away, so that they would not steal the Beda again.

Valentyne was loaded down with presents and feasted like a bullock for the sacrifice.

"I shall be a rich man," he said to Corbyn, "if the thing holds off for a time."

But the incessant drumming and pony making about his bungalow was driving him nearly mad for want of sleep.

Then one day Corbyn made a discovery. It was only a boil, the result of mango eating.

The Phoongyes were in despair.

Just about that time Hpo Thit walked into his bungalow one day and, bumping his forehead on the floor, begged Valentyne's forgiveness for wounding him. He had served his time and was going away. If he remained in Burma, they would kill him for stealing the Beda, so he was going to some other country.

And that was the last anybody ever saw of Hpo Thit in Burma.

Three years more of playing Buddha at the rate of 10,000 rupees a year passed, and this time there could be no mistake about it, so Corbyn said. The ruby was coming not far from the place where the boil had been. In fact, it was the irritation of the Beda that had most likely caused the boil.

It was the same old thing over again—tamtams, and ponys, and presents, and much praying, and the working of charms to keep the Nahts away—only stronger than before, for they were sure of it this time.

Corbyn could take his fingers and push it about under the skin, and the grim, buttermut colored faces of the Phoongyes relaxed when they realized how close they were to getting the heaven sent relic.

Even the officials were pleased—pleased with Valentyne, pleased with themselves and with the way they had managed the affair. The Phoongyes would have their ruby back again, and Valentyne would have done well out of the deal. In fact, he might be reinstated in the service if this spirit of Buddha were cast out of him.

The chief commissioner graciously extended his patronage to the extracting of the stone.

Apart from all this it had a great surgical interest. All the medical fraternity in Rangoon asked Valentyne's permission to be present. In fact, if he had chosen to charge an admission fee of two rupees a head he might have had his compound filled at that price the day Corbyn summoned the Phoongyes to be present to take delivery of the ruby.

Everything was in readiness. The archbishop had brought a sacred dish that was supposed to have at one time belonged to Buddha Gaudama, to receive the Beda in.

Valentyne's back was bared. Corbyn made an incision with his scalpel, pressed gently with the forefinger of his right hand downward, and in a second something lay in his left hand.

He gave it a little rinse in a bowl of warm water he had ready and held it up to the expectant gaze of the many craning heads.

It was a piece of oblong lead—a slug.

Hpo Thit had lied, that was all, and had the ruby away with him—at least it was never found.

THE END.

BEST HIVE FOR FARMERS.

Suggestions For Those Who Keep a Few Colonies of Bees.

In complying with a request made through The American Bee Journal for information as to the best style of hive for a farmer who may keep a few colonies of bees, G. M. Doolittle, an authority in "beedom," says:

All depends upon how "the farmer" intends to keep his bees and what time he expects to spend on them. If he intends only to hive the swarms when they issue and put on the surplus arrangement when the white clover commences to bloom, paying little or no attention to them otherwise (which is the way the average farmer tends to the bees), then I would say that the box hive, formerly known as the "Miner hive," is as good for such a one as any hive in existence.

Why I single out this hive from the hundreds of other box hives or log gums of the past is that the top was so arranged that by the removal of a "honey board" the surplus arrangement could be set immediately over the combs, thus placing no more barrier in the way of the bees in entering the sections than there is with the best hive ever invented, and should our farmer ever want to sell his bees they will bring from 50 cents to $1 more per hive than they would in any of the others on account of the provision Mr. Miner made of slats sounding with the kurfelike edge down, so that the bees nearly, if not quite always, build their combs straight and true, so that, when they come into the possession of the practical bee master, they are easily transferred to any of the movable frame hives.

If, on the other hand, the farmer is willing to give the bees the attention which they require—which is far less than he would give one of his horses or cows—then I would say that nothing short of a good movable frame hive will be good enough for him. As to which of the frame hives is best I would say much depends on the locality in which we live. If in the south, then the Langstroth, or even shallower frames will do as well as any; but, if north of latitude 42 degrees to 45 degrees, then I would prefer a deeper frame, if the bees are to be wintered on the summer stands. Of course chaff packing will help the shallow frame hive, but I believe it is something conceded by all that a deep frame is preferable for the extreme north, where bees are to be wintered out of doors.

A hive which will bring the colonies out strong in the spring is something worth looking after where the crop of white honey comes early in the season, as it always does where white clover is the chief source of supply, and the hive which accomplishes this item the most perfectly is the one the farmer, or any other person keeping bees, should look after. Lots of bees in time for the honey harvest, without contracting the swarming fever, means success to their keeper, while few bees at that time means a failure, no matter how many there may be at all other times.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN

Passing Away of the Pine Lumber Industry.

FROM TIMBER TO AGRICULTURE.

To the Children the Sawmill Is a Poem and Its Passing Epochal—Sawing of the Last Log and Closing of the Last Mill at Necedah—Potato Is King in the Central Part of the State—Towns on the Railway Maps.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 8.—A glance at a railroad map of Wisconsin would give the causal observer the impression that the northern part of the state is almost as thickly settled as the southern. The whole map is plastered over with names of cities and villages. But many of these names are but reminiscences, so to speak, of a departed glory—that of logging days. When one stops, in riding along, he is surprised to find that he has passed by several stations given on his route. Had he kept his eyes open in passing he might have seen occasionally the ruins of a steam boiler amid a few heaps of sawdust and ashes. These were the towns given on the map, and towns they once were. But they were built on a sawdust foundation, not intended for permanent residence, and when the pine lumber of the locality had been cleared off, the tenants, Bedouin-like, packed up their few belongings and moved to new localities, leaving their crude pine "shacks" and often their sawmills to the mercies of the devastating forest fire. As the timber becomes cut off the country passes over from a timber to an agricultural basis of production, always a slow and difficult process.

Wood county, the home of ex-Governor Upham, is now in this stage of transition. Where not thickly settled it presents to the traveler's eye an almost unvarying scene of desolation. Destructive forest fires four and six years ago killed off nearly all the pine left standing, so that now there are great ruined wastes of scrubby hardwood, dense underbrush, and enormous blackened stumps that tell with a mute eloquence of the great forest giants that once lifted their tops to the skies and bade defiance to the storms. Occasionally in this desert some huge dead pine looms up and stretches out its spectral arms as if in despair at the ruin spread around it. In the swampy recesses of these tangled stretches the coy wild deer and the bear and porcupine make their home.

The Late George Hiles.

One of the notable men of early days in Wood county was the late George Hiles, who left a fortune of a couple of millions or more made from lumbering. He built the railroad from Babcock to Lynn for something like $300,000, which he later sold to the St. Paul company for about a half million more. The firm name, George Hiles Lumber company, is retained by the sons, who have offices in Dexterville, Milwaukee, Chicago and places in the east. James K. P. Hiles lives at Dexterville, while Frank takes care of the company's interests in Milwaukee. The company recently purchased a tract of 3,500 acres of hardwood from the Romadkas in Clark county, near Neillsville, and will log heavily on the tract this winter. It expects to get out 12,000,000 logs this winter and is now busy putting in seven big camps and hiring cooks and men. The St. Paul Railway company now has a crew at work on an extension of the Lynn branch of its road to the Romadka tract, along which the Hiles company will bank its logs. It is believed by many that the St. Paul company will not only build the extension for the accommodation of the Hiles company but will continue the extension through Clark county with a view to ultimately making more direct connection with the Twin cities and making this route the main northwest line instead of that via LaCrosse. Crews of surveyors were at work laying out lines all summer.

"Jim" Hiles is a blue and popular fellow resembling Governor Upham somewhat in personal appearance. He has generally let politics alone and attended strictly to his business interests, but two years ago he was induced to run for the assembly on the Democratic ticket. He made a strong and costly canvass but was defeated by Mr. Whipperman of Grand Rapids, Republican. The district embraces Wood county. This year the Democratic nominee is Otto E. Gerner of Dexterville, secretary of the Hiles company, a Harvard graduate and a well read and popular man. His opponent is Peter Christianson, a strong Republican farmer. Loggers and woodsmen are already busy building camps and making roads preparatory to going into the woods. The recent heavy rains have made the woodsmen rejoice. They have set at rest all fears concerning forest fires and have filled all the marshy and low places with water which, when it freezes, will make excellent bottoms for roads. For the past three seasons the scarcity of water has been an eyesore to the loggers. The smaller creeks were entirely dry and in many places it was with the greatest difficulty that enough water could be secured for sprinkling the roads. But logging is not what it once was. The attention of the Wisconsin lumberman is now turning from pine to hardwood, for the great pine forests of the state are becoming a thing of the past. Years ago the tree that couldn't turn out a log a foot square was passed by unnoticed, but now all such are carefully picked up and the "skidding," which was formerly done with two yoke oxen, can now be done with one horse.

Where Potato Is King.

In central Wisconsin, particularly Adams and neighboring counties, potato is king. Nearly every station has a warehouse for the tubers, and at Necedah, the home of Congressman J. B. Babcock, I saw scores of teams in line waiting to unload their produce in the cars. Necedah is a quaint little town on the lower Yellow river, the headquarters of the Necedah Land and Lumber company. Congressman Babcock has large vested interests round about there, and is estimated to be worth a million or two. Necedah has long been an important lumber town, but it is to be so no more. The logging operations which have been conducted for years near the city are over. There will be no camps in the woods this winter, the timber is cut, the logs all sawed and the sawmill is for sale. This will be regretted by many. To the children of northern Wisconsin the sawmill is a poem and its passing epochal. At Necedah recently the sawing of the last log to be taken out of the Yellow river and the closing of the last mill was not without sentiment. The veteran headsawyer, William Clumpner, who cut the first log in the mill, was also detailed to cut the last. When it had been finished the fact was announced to the villagers by tying the whistle string down and letting the big whistle bellow until the head of steam was exhausted. The spectators turned regretfully away, the pine epoch was over and that of the potato ushered in.

At Tarbox Junction, in Wood county, Oftelie & Stondall, a Madison company, have established a colony and hope to build up a town. A new hotel is now in process of building. It is a wild, unsettled district, about eighteen miles from each of the cities of Marshfield, Neillsville and Grand Rapids. It may seem anomalous, but all the settlers who have thus far taken up the burden of pioneer life here are from the city of Milwaukee. The children thus transported to the wilderness find a delight in their enlarged freedom and do not long for their old home. Land sells from $5 to $15 per acre. Northern Wisconsin offers homes for all its industrious poor who are willing to begin amid such humble conditions. To redeem the wilderness is a slow process, but this done, the land here is productive. Just above Tarbox Junction are the ash and sawdust heaps of Newtown and below it those of Perry, both towns of twenty-five or more houses once, but later abandoned and destroyed by forest fires.

Deer Hunting Season Open.

The crack of the deer hunter's rifle is now heard in the Wisconsin woods. The open season is the first twenty days in November, and each man who takes out a license may kill two deer. A deer hunt makes a great outing, but practically only Indians and experienced hunters get any game. It is dangerous to be in the woods in this season, owing to set guns and stray bullets and hunters are cautioned to wear light clothing so as not to be mistaken for deer. Last year 12,000 licenses were issued, the number this year being much less. Owing to the extensive forest fires this fall deer and other game is now found in unexpected places. Thus a week ago four bears were killed within the city limits of Marshfield. It should be remembered, however, that the city limits extend five miles south of the city.

A visit to the Upham plant at Marshfield is an interesting one. It includes a furniture factory, sawmill, lumber yard, etc., and furnishes employment for nearly 400 men. The furniture factory is now running twelve hours a day to clean up orders on hand. Another factory of interest there is that of the Roddis Veneer Co., where soft wood is cut up into great sheets like paper. Ex-Governor and Mrs. Upham have a handsome home across the street from the furniture fatcory. They are popular with their townspeople, Mrs. Upham being particularly active in all public and charitable work.

Company A, Second regiment Wisconsin volunteers, from Marshfield and vicinity, brought back from Ponce a native Porto Rican named Analetto Remille. He became a favorite in camp and borrowing a uniform, passed as a soldier and came along with the boys. On reaching New York he complained of cold, and fears are felt for him for the coming winter. He is now working in a Marshfield hotel. The company lost seven men, three at Charleston, three in Porto Rico, and one at sea. The members attribute their fever to the water and site the case of a German company from a neighboring city which always had plenty of beer. The sick cases were very few and when only forty-five of the Marshfield company reported for duty, 105 of this company were well. What explanation the Prohibitionists have for this discrepancy is not known.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

CANAL ACROSS IRELAND.

Advantages To Be Gained by Cutting the Island in Two.

There is warm approval of the scheme suggested by F. E. Baines of Dublin for the economic regeneration of Ireland, printed in the London Spectator. Mr. Baines believes that Ireland has all the needful elements to make her a great commercial nation provided the opportunity is furnished. The interior of the country is now only indifferently supplied with railroads, and it is consequently troublesome to make shipments of the goods for which Ireland is famed in British markets, such as farm products, live stock, etc. Mr. Baines proposes to make the ancient city of Galway a transatlantic port and to connect it with Kingstown, near Dublin, by a canal, which would also connect with the present Grand canal that runs nearly half way across the country.

By this means the product of fisheries of the west and southwest could be conveyed cheaply to Kingstown, where fast steamers might rush across the channel and deliver at Holyhead to express trains that would land the goods in London in a few hours. This might be vastly improved upon if the proposed tunnel is constructed under the Irish sea. Mr. Baines thinks his scheme for the canal would not cost more than $15,000,000.

Moose for National Museum.

The National museum at Washington will be richer in animal specimens as the result of the summer's work of Dall Deweese of Canyon City, Colo., in the Kenia mountains, Alaska. This hunter has returned to Seattle, Wash., with five moose and ten white mountain sheep. The horns and hides can easily be mounted, giving the animals their exact appearance as when alive. They were carefully skinned, and Mr. Deweese has their exact measurements. His party ascended the Kussilof river 185 miles, and to get his specimens out Deweese had to build a raft. He shot the rapids of the river, which are twenty-two miles long and among the most dangerous in Alaska.—New York Sun.

Civilization Moving Eastward.

A father with a long file of girls and a wife and baby in a wagon drawn by two brindle oxen recently passed through Hope, Ark., on the way to Porto Rico to settle on a piece of land.—Dallas News.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

SOIL INOCULATION.

Information on a Subject Just Now Prominent In Agriculture.

In bulletin No. 96 of the Alabama station on experiments with oats and hairy vetch Professor J. F. Duggar presents in his usual clear and concise style information of value to all who are interested—and who is not?—in the important matter of soil inoculation as a means of increasing the power of legumes to appropriate nitrogen from the air. The detailed description of the experiments affords useful, practical suggestions to farmers and a subject of thought out of the ordinary, but undoubtedly profitable. Following is a partial summary of Professor Duggar's report:

Clover, vetch and similar leguminous plants are able to draw much of their nitrogen from the air when enlargements called tubercles or nodules are found on their roots. They are unable to do this or to store up fertility when tubercles are absent.

In order for tubercles to develop specific germs or bacteria must be present in the soil or seed or come in contact with the young rootlets. In the regions where the clovers, vetch, alfalfa, etc., are extensively grown these germs become generally distributed in the soil of the entire region. In a number of localities in Alabama, where these legumes are not grown to any great extent, these germs are absent from some soils or present in insufficient numbers.

Inoculation is the process of supplying these germs either by scattering in a field some of the germ laden soil from a field where these rarely grown legumes have borne tubercles or by the use of the prepared material called nitragin.

Nitragin is a concentrated germ fertilizer containing myriads of germs which are able to cause the growth of tubercles on the roots of certain leguminous or soil improving plants. Both nitragin and germ laden earth were very profitably used in our experiments.

Crimson clover inoculated with clover nitragin afforded a crop of 4,057 pounds of hay per acre, while ordinary or untreated seed gave—including many accidentally inoculated plants—only 761 pounds of hay. This is a gain of at least 3,296 pounds of hay per acre as the result of inoculation.

Seed of hairy vetch inoculated with vetch nitragin produced hay at the rate of 3,270 pounds per acre, against 504 pounds with ordinary or untreated seed. This is an increase of 2,706 pounds of hay per acre as the result of inoculation.

The cost of inoculation, using nitragin as above, was at the rate of $2.25 per acre, leaving a large profit.

In an earlier experiment here hairy vetch was inoculated with soil from an old vetch field without expense except a small item for labor. This home grown inoculating material effected an increase of 2,308 pounds of hay per acre.

A field once inoculated, whether naturally or artificially, remains inoculated for years.

As a general rule, each division or genus of leguminous plant has its own specific or adapted germ.

Nitragin is very perishable, especially in warm weather, and this may cause frequent failure in using it.

Natural agencies are constantly at work spreading root tubercle bacteria and inoculating soils. If given sufficient time (several years) most legumes will probably develop tubercles without help from man. Artificial inoculation brings quicker success in the culture of rarely grown legumes.

Inoculated hairy vetch yielded slightly less dry material in the above ground portion and a considerably smaller weight of roots than nearly mature rye. However the inoculated vetch contained in both tops and roots a much higher percentage of the valuable element, nitrogen, than did rye and also more than did noninoculated vetch plants.

Harvesting Willows.

Osiers should be cut the first year, even if no valuable material can be got, according to an authority on osier culture. If the cutting is delayed until the second year, branching takes place and less valuable material is obtained. They should be cut in the second and third years also, but if there is a good demand for hoop poles they should be left uncut the fourth year to grow for hoop poles, reaching sufficient size for that purpose in from two to four years. If there is no demand for hoop poles, continue the yearly cuttings until the growth becomes too slim for basket purposes, which is generally from 10 to 15 years, when the osier beds must be renewed. The cutting of rods should be done during the winter, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Cut as near the ground as possible. Tie in bundles ten inches in diameter, and keep these bundles in running water, standing upright, four inches of the butts under water until small leaves or sprouts appear, when they will be ready to peel, the sap having started.

A Valuable Native Prairie Grass.

It appears that Kansas produces a native forage plant which can yield two crops of hay in a year. The wild prairie sod of this state contains many species of grasses. Among these are several kinds of gramma. The tall gramma grass has been cultivated at the Kansas State Agricultural college and has produced two crops of hay during the present year. Every farmer should have seed from this valuable native grass and get it to growing on a small plot in a pure culture. From this he can harvest and thrash enough seed each year to sow a larger area. It promises in cultivation to be the most valuable of all the prairie grasses, in the opinion of the Kansas station.

BROME GRASS.

Appears to Be Rapidly Growing Popular In the Northwest.

Brome grass has for some time been recommended by agricultural authorities as a suitable grass for semiarid regions. Now farmers of the middle northwest who have tried it are also speaking good words for it, and this grass bids fair to become very popular in the region mentioned. Almost the only objection thus far advanced is that the roots of Bromus inermis very much resemble those of quack grass, and farmers fear that it may prove difficult to eradicate. On this point Professor W. M. Hays of Minnesota says in Rural New Yorker:

We have ample proof here on the university farm, and at one of our substations, that brome grass is not nearly so difficult it to kill as quack grass. It has been killed out in roads and in fields at different times of the season with less effort than is required to eradicate Kentucky blue grass. It might in some places become a weed, but in good farming it can be used in a rotation of crops and but little more trouble be experienced in killing it than in turning under timothy sod.

Twenty pounds of good seed per acre is the required amount for full seeding. It should rarely be sown alone except for crops of seed. Once it has become common, so that the seed is not in such great demand, this grass can be used with profit in grass mixtures. Since such a large number of pounds of seed are required per acre when sown alone, it can best be sown with clover or clover and timothy, depending upon these plants for the crop during the first few years. Later, when the biennial clover has died out and the timothy has given way to the aggressive brome grass, that plant will make the crop. A small amount of seed will thus result in a few years in a full seeding of brome grass, and the clover, or the clover and timothy, will have been used during their first years when they are at their best. By adding a little Kentucky blue grass and white clover to the seed a grass mixture not very expensive per acre will be had which will give a pasture to yield well from the start and which will endure long.

Since bromus seed is so dear per acre, it is best when sowing it without other grasses to sow it without a nurse crop, or at least to avoid a nurse crop which will smother out the young plants. It should be sown early in the spring in the northwestern states, the earlier the better, and weeds should not be allowed to smother the grass. Where it comes thin the root stalks will thicken up the sod if given a year's time.

Professor Hays also says that at present western farmers have a chance to grow the seed with profit—200 or 300 pounds of seed per acre are a light crop. Mr. McKay of Indian Head, Assiniboia, reports in one instance a yield of 600 pounds of seed per acre. The imported seed has been commanding 15 to 20 cents per pound, and the home grown seed will probably continue at a fair price for several years.

Clover In Winter.

"We are sure that clover grows more or less all through the winter," says Rural New Yorker. "Most of this growth is below ground. The roots of crimson clover in particular will make a very perceptible growth between November and March. Sod ground also retains and absorbs the nitrates which are formed in the soil during hot weather, and left unused by the summer crops. A large part of the waste of nitrogen in drainage waters occurs during October and November on bare ground. On our own light soil, we would not plow a good clover sod in the fall. The authorities do not agree as to the limit to which clover will accumulate nitrogen. The matter has not been fully studied out, but on ordinary soils we are not likely to overdo the matter of clover seeding."

Precautions Against Orange Hawkweed.

Do not grow the plant in flower gardens or carry the flowers home for bouquets.

Do not buy hay or straw from farms known to be infected with it.

Do not mix the hay from infected patches with clean hay; it would be better to burn the hay from infected patches out after the seed is mature rather than run the risk of scattering the seed by hauling, feeding or in manure.

Agitate the necessity of destroying patches of weeds growing along roadsides, on abandoned or neglected farms and on waste places in towns.

Learn to recognize the plant, so as to early detect its presence on the farm and destroy it.

One Thing and Another.

The soy bean is one of the best drought resisting crops, and the Kansas station affirms that if farmers will raise this crop, as well as Kaffir corn or corn, pigs can be fattened profitably in every part of that state.

In cattle feeding experiments reported from the Utah station timothy hay made not only the lowest, but decidedly the most unprofitable gain. This latter fact resulted partly from the higher price of the hay and partly from the use of pea meal, a more valuable food, which seemed necessary to secure more nearly the right proportion of digestible protein in the ration.

Orange Judd Farmer reports the broom corn crop as smaller than that of last year, but of good quality.

The Denver Field and Farm says that a South Dakota farmer has been growing the new feed grain called "spelts" on his irrigated farm with satisfactory results.

In case seeds are well dried before severe freezing weather sets in common experience has shown that the vitality is not destroyed by freezing weather, according to Professor W. C. Latta of Indiana.

VICOMTE AND THE DENTIST.

An Unvouched-For Tale Which Has a Moral.

People are being greatly diverted by the story of a misadventure which is said to have befallen a gentleman who had been paying his addresses, with what success will be presently seen, to a lady who had fascinated him by her bewitching appearance on a bicycle, says a Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. He had noticed her in his frequent excursions on his motor car in the neighborhood of this city and being deeply smitten by her attractions had followed and made inquiries about her. The vicomte had ascertained that she was the wife of a dentist in practice here, but this discovery had not the effect of cooling his ardor. On the contrary, he had pursued the bicycle and its fair rider with more zeal than ever, until one day he availed himself of an opportunity to enter into conversation, and was informed to his infinite delight that he might call. Day after day he paid a visit to the object of his admiration, always selecting the moment her husband happened to be away from home. At last, however, he became so pressing in his attentions that the lady grew alarmed at her imprudence and promptly confided her adventure to the partner of her joys and sorrows, who, quite understanding the position in which she had thoughtlessly placed herself, sat down to concoct a little scheme of revenge. The next time that the gentleman put in an appearance he was admitted as before, but he had scarcely begun to pay the usual compliments when her husband walked quietly into the drawing room and blandly asked whether the visitor had not come for a consultation. Fancying that he saw his way very neatly out of the scrape the vicomte replied that one of his teeth was giving him a good deal of trouble and soon he was closeted with the dentist in the operating room. A glance into the mouth of the extemporized patient revealed the fact that there was not the slightest cause for a tete-a-tete of this kind, but a perfectly sound molar having been pointed out to him as the offender the dentist, rising to the occasion, declared that it was beyond a cure. A moment later there was a sharp cry. "Well! that did not take long to do. My fee is 20 francs," the operator calmly said. Paying the money the vicomte bolted out of the house a sadder and a wiser man and soon afterward peals of merry laughter were ringing in the drawing room which he had entered with a triumphant air only a few minutes before. Such is the story and people are smiling over it without searching very closely into its details.

NEW YORK OPINION OF BOSTON

That Reply of a Gotham Newspaper to a Critic.

From the New York Times: An amiable friend writes to us, lamenting what he mistakingly calls the "unkindness of certain remarks about Boston that have appeared in this column from time to time since the war with Spain began. His letter closes with the words: "Boston is the Athens of America; you can't deny that." Perhaps we don't want to. Let's see. Athens, like Boston, is a city with a great and glorious—past. Athens, like Boston, more or less has produced many illustrious sons—soldiers and sailors of dauntless courage, philosophers with mighty minds, statesmen able to found nations in deserts, poets, sculptors, painters, architects, with whom rivalry seems almost hopeless. The world famed Athenians, like the world famed Bostonians, are all dead, and report hath it that in each of these towns the ghosts regard the living population with a consternation verging on despair, and give it lots of room on the sidewalk. Considering all this we are willing to admit our amiable friend's contention, if he really wants us to do so, and even to put his assertion in the most explicit form. Boston was to America what Athens was to Greece; Boston is to America what Athens is to Greece. Now, is he content, or does he realize that his plea was decidedly more "unkind" than our criticisms?

NEVER CLOSE THEIR EYES.

Snakes Always Keep Those Organs Open in Sleep or in Death.

From the Saturday Post: One of the most curious facts with regard to snakes is that their eyes are never closed. Sleeping or waking, alive or dead, they are always wide open. This is because there are no eyelids. The eye is protected only by a strong scale, which forms a part of the epidermal envelope, and is cast off in a piece with that every time the reptile moults. This eye-plate is as clear and transparent as glass, and allows the most perfect vision, while at the same time it is so hard and tough as to perfectly protect the delicate organ within from the thorns and twigs among which, in flight from enemies or in pursuit of prey, the reptile so often hurriedly glides, as any close observer of the habits of the snake can readily discover.

Can't Tell Them Anything.

Biggs—"I can always tell a man that has been employed as a hotel clerk." Diggs—"My experience has been very much to the contrary." Biggs—"Indeed!" Diggs—"Yes; I can never tell them anything. They think they know it all."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Toilet Cut Glass.

Cut glass ornaments for ladies' toilet tables of various tints and set in pierced silver or gold are offered in numerous exquisite designs.

THE KAISER'S WARDROBE.

He Abhors Dress Suits and Umbrellas—Not Extravagant.

The kaiser is a military man from crown to foot, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. His numerous wardrobes contain only five suits of mufti, mostly made in Vienna. Like most German officers, he never looks well in them. He has a particular abneigung against the swallow-tail, which reminds him of the somber surroundings of a funeral. This unconquerable objection is accountable for an imperial regulation ordaining that wherever possible courtiers and guests shall wear the frock coat a la Anglaise, otherwise the newly introduced court dress is de rigeur. The black swallow-tail is thus fast being forced out of German court circles. Umbrellas are his pet aversion—he never possessed one in his life, and, as to sticks, they are usually the cheapest he can buy. His rifles are under the special care of the leibjager, and are kept in a special cupboard. A remarkable feature of this collection, says the Pall Mall Gazette, is the hunting sticks which his majesty has cut with his own hand while out hunting or received as presents during his expeditions, from gentry and peasantry alike. The kaiser's wardrobes occupy a suite of five rooms in the old castle at Berlin. They are massive and of oak. In the middle of one of the rooms is a large table for spreading out the uniforms. There is a sixth room, in which small repairs are undertaken. Here a tailor is permanently employed, for Kaiser Wilhelm does not throw away clothes until they are well worn. He keeps about eighteen pairs of white military gloves in use. These are cleaned and repaired from time to time. The glover receives a small yearly sum for his services. Each pair is supposed to have a certain "life." Should the leather show any defect it is returned to the unlucky glover, with a peremptory demand for an explanation. When a suit is ordered, woe to the tailor should it not fit like a glove, though a "try on" is never permitted. Directly a suit has been taken off it is returned to the wardrobe and there subjected to the closest scrutiny. The orders and decorations are kept in an iron safe and represent in value about 1,500,000 marks.

THE LUCK OF ROARING CAMP.

Great Fuss at the Printer's About Its Immorality.

The particular incident connected with the first year of the Overland that has been oftenest and most widely told is the first reception of "The Luck of Roaring Camp," and the trouble it made, says Anton Roman in the Overland. My own recollection of the incident differs a little in particulars from Mr. Harte's. As I remember it, Mr. Harte and I had both gone with our wives to Santa Cruz for Sunday. We often took such trips in those days. On this Sunday I found in my mail, when the stage from San Jose came in, duplicate galley proofs of "The Luck of Roaring Camp." Harte had told me the story before. One proof I gave to him and took the other to my room, where I asked my wife to read it aloud to me. As far as she could go she did, but the story so affected her that she could not finish it aloud and went on reading it to herself. Then it took it and finished it, too. Neither of us had a word of objection to make, we were simply delighted with it. On the following day we all went back to San Francisco. On reaching the city Harte went to the printer's and I to the store. My chief clerk, Joseph Hoffmann, greeted me with the statement that there was a great hullabaloo at the printer's over the immortality of the Luck. They were saying that it would kill the magazine. To this I replied that if it killed the magazine it could do nothing more. Then Mr. Harte came in from the printer's with the sharp demand to know what I meant to do about it. "Nothing," I said, "but go ahead."

CURE FOR SOCIALISM.

John Burns Tells How the English People Recover the Disease.

From the Boston Transcript: John Burns, M. P., is humorously conscious of the kindly strength of the methods used against socialism in England. Talking recently with several friends, he said: "If you are a socialist on the continent you find people crying 'Shoot him down!' In this country they say: 'You want to manage the world, do you? Well, here's a bit of it; try your hand at that.' If he succeeds they give him a bigger bit, and so on, till he is up to his ears in work and has no time to think about revolutions. Oh, the British people are an artful lot! The difference between Keir Hardie and me," Mr. Burns added, "is that he wants to turn the world inside out at one pull, and he goes on strike if he's not allowed to do it, whereas if I can get what I want a bit at a time I go on working."

The Difference.

"There is a great deal of difference," she said, with sarcasm, "between the way a man parts with his money before he is married and afterward." "Yes," replied Mr. Pecksniff, "before marriage, when he gives her a half-crown bunch of flowers, she says, 'Thank you, George! You are so good and kind and generous!' But afterwards, when he gives her three-fourths of his salary, she merely looks hurt and says, 'Is that all?'"—Punch.

Silver Finger-Bowls.

Among the many novelties in silver is a set of six finger-bowls with plates of silver, while the accompanying bottle is of cut glass with silver decorations.

THE ISLAND OF YAP.

Has Been Discussed as a Possible Naval Station.

Yap, one of the Caroline islands, has become a place of growing interest to the American people because of its possible use as a naval station by the United States as the result of the war with Spain, says the Washington Star. An interesting description of this island is contained in a recent report to the state department in regard to the Caroline islands. "Yap," says this report, "is surrounded by a coral reef thirty-five miles long by five broad. There are hardly any rivulets, but inland are extensive swamps, carefully planted with the water-taro (colocasia). The island is full of relics of a vanished civilization—old embankments and terraces, sites of ancient cultivation, stone-paved roads, paes, or ancient platforms of stone, faced with huge circular quartz wheels, set up at their sides; enormous council lodges of quaint design, with bold, high and projecting gables and lofty carved pillars. Walls of ancient fish ponds and stone weirs fill the lagoon between the reef and the shore, making navigation a difficult matter. There are some 8,000 natives on Yap—kind, industrious and generally peaceable folk, very dark in color, and speaking a quaint and barbarous dialect, much akin to that of the Pelews, yet with a certain family likeness to the isles farther eastward, where the Polynesian infiltration appears to have been fairly strong. The fruits of the soil are as follows: Sweet potatoes, yams (of which there is a great variety), taro (iak), mammee apples, or pawpaws, pineapples, bananas (pao), sugar cane (maqui), bread fruit (thau), and the tropical almond (terminalia catappa). Copra is largely exported, mostly through the German traders, who have spent a vast amount of money and labor here for many years past. A varnish nut (adhidh) grows here which should give good results. The principal timber tree is the tamanu, fetau or kamani of South Sea islands, the callophyllum of botanists; the Yap natives call it "yol." Tomil harbor is the place of the European settlement, the seat of the Spanish governor of the western Carolines. There is a garrison of some 100 soldiers, with probably some 150 political prisoners captured in the late Philippine uprising. Tomil would be a good coaling station. Yap is rich in beautiful scenery, the groves of bamboo, croton, cocoanut and areca palm being most impressive. Huge iguanas are found in the bush, and the nights are brilliant with fireflies (kerrikir). Bird life, however, is somewhat scarce, and there are but few cattle and horses on the island."

A RUN FOR HIS MONEY.

The Wandering Willie Was as Good as His Word.

A man with an alert eye, but not dressed up to the nines—he didn't, in truth, look as if he had ridden in the varnished cars for a long while—walked into a Tenth street cabinet buffet one afternoon last week, says the Washington Post. A cabinet buffet is not a place that Wandering Willies are much in the habit of frequenting. The barkeep looked at this one with a somewhat distrustful eye, but he waited. "Jest gimme a nip o' yer best," said the man who looked as if he had gotten into town on a slide-door Pullman. The barkeep looked at the man suspiciously. Then it probably struck him that the patron might be a returned Klondiker or something of that sort, and he reached into the refrigerator, pulled out a bottle of gold label, and set it down with a glass and napkin, where the seedy-looking man was standing. The man poured out a hooter—five fingers of a baseball catcher's hand—and gulped it down. He then picked up the napkin and wiped his grizzled chin with great elaboration. This mouth-wiping operation took a little longer than was necessary and the barkeep saw that the man made no move toward digging up. "Where's the money?" said he to the man, who was carefully stroking his mustache with the napkin. The man put the napkin down and gave his trousers a hitch. "I'm goin' t' give ye a run fer it!" he replied, in the patois of the paddock, and he was out of the swinging doors like a cork out of a pop bottle. Moreover, he made the proposition stick. The barkeeper was alone and couldn't go after him.

The Papers of the World.

A statistician has learned that the annual aggregate circulation of the papers of the world is calculated to be 12,000,000,000 copies. To grasp any idea of this magnitude, we may state that it would cover no fewer than 10,450 square miles of surface; that it is printed on 781,250 tons of paper; and further, that if the number, 12,000,000,000, represented, instead of copies seconds, it would take over 333 years for them to elapse. In lieu of this arrangement, we might press and pile them vertically upward to gradually reaching our highest mountains; topping all these and even the highest Alps, the pile would reach the magnificent altitude of 490, or, in round numbers, 500 miles. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes reading his paper in the day (this is a very low estimate), we find that the people of the world altogether occupy time equivalent to 100,000 years reading the papers.

An Alarm Padlock.

The latest novelty in padlocks is one with an auxiliary chamber containing an explosive for creating an alarm on the lock being tampered with. The explosive is fired by a hammer inside the lock.

THE MISSING PRINCE.

By Major ARTHUR GRIFFITHS.

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The firm of Black & Brightsmith was good enough to express its great and grateful appreciation of my help in the case of the Escoudida mine. It promised me other work of the same kind, plenty, if I cared to take it up, and soon sent to ask whether I could undertake a confidential mission to Algeria.

It was to convey a considerable sum of money in specie to the remote town of Biskra, a health resort of growing popularity, situated in the faroff desert, almost on the confines of the great Sahara.

"The money is to be paid over in exchange for a certain compromising document, one that closely affects the honor and character of a great family. Will you go?" said Harry Brightsmith.

I expressed my readiness, but asked why the sum could not be paid by check.

"The demand is for gold. In any case we wish to secure the papers in full acquittance, and this can best—can only—be done by the hand of a thoroughly trustworthy agent, some one who will if necessary give and take at one and the same time."

"If necessary?" I inquired, catching at the doubt implied.

"We have no absolute certainty, Mac, that the demand is justified, that the case is bona fide, and not trumped up for the extortion of blackmail. This is another and still stronger reason for our application to you. If you can only find that there has been any foul play anywhere, you will earn the eternal gratitude of his highness as well as a handsome douceur. Wait. Let me tell you the whole story.

"You have heard of the Medens? They were once a reigning house and may some day come to the throne again. Meanwhile Prince Casimir de Medea lives in great retirement on the Thames, and his eldest son, Stanislas, who has come to man's estate, has been sent round the world to complete his education with a Cook ticket in 80 days.

"Prince Stanislas is said to be a lively youth, fond of horses, sport, amusement, the fair sex—all that makes life enjoyable at 22. He has cost his highness a good deal of money at times, but his father has paid without a murmur—until now. The present demand—that on which we seek your co-operation, Mac—is for the liquidation of a gambling debt incurred under peculiar—indeed, as it is alleged, disgraceful—circumstances. The young prince has been accused of a flagrant attempt to correct fortune."

"In plain English, of cheating at cards?"

"Nothing less. And on the surface the case seems perfectly clear. The charge of cheating is supported by his own confession, owning up in so many words, signed by his own hand and duly attested. We have the notarial, authenticated copy in our hands. Here it is. But first read the letter that accompanied it."

It was dated from the Hotel des Zibans, Biskra, and translated ran as follows:

YOUR HIGHNESS—It is our inexpressibly painful task to bring to your highness' notice the deliberately dishonest and disgraceful conduct of your son, Prince Stanislas de Medea. He has been caught cheating at baccarat—caught in the act flagrantly. This deplorable affair occurred at the Cercle el Salahin, to which the prince was readily admitted on account of his rank and presumed gentlemanly character.

Last night, when engaged in a friendly game, he took the bank with a capital of 2,000 francs, advanced him without question by the gerant of the club. Up to that point he had lost steadily, but now the luck turned. It became phenomenal. At every deal the prince won. He cleared the table. For quite an hour this lasted, but with a growing suspicion in the minds of several players that all was not well. We set ourselves to watch the prince. I myself was chosen to stand behind him and at a given moment, a signal being made, to seize and hold his hands.

I did so, and immediately a pack of cards, concealed somewhere within his paletot, fell to the ground. It was a pack made up chiefly of "threes" and "sixes." If your highness is acquainted with the game of baccarat, the capital importance of these numbers will need no explanation.

Play was stopped, and two of us were deputed to draw up a proces-verbal describing the occurrence.

Of course the prince's gains were declared null and void, and he was called upon to make restitution; also to pay his previous losses and the advance made by the gerant. These amounted in all to 7,607 francs, and, as he had no funds, I discharged the debt, taking his acknowledgment.

We also prepared for your son's signature a confession of his misconduct, a copy of which, duly certified by a notary, is now inclosed. The original will be surrendered to your son or to any person you may name on one condition—that you hand over in exchange a sum of 25,000 francs, to be applied for the relief of the poor Arabs in this oasis.

We think that your highness will see the wisdom of meeting us fairly and promptly. It can hardly be your wish that Prince de Medea, the direct heir to your ancient name and future holder of the high fortune that may some day return to your noble house, should be exposed as a cheat, branded as a blackguard, throughout the civilized world. It is only out of consideration to your highness that we spare him the ignominy he so richly merits.

Conceiving that your highness would wish to avoid all publicity, we consent to receive the moneys claimed in gold. If your highness' representative will meet ours in Algiers on the 23d of November at midday in the Jardin Marengo, near the Esplanade Babel Oued, the exchange can be completed. Let him seat himself on the seventh bench from the main entrance and wear a white hat. Unless he is alone no steps will be taken to meet him.

The slightest suspicion of bad faith or your failure to comply with the conditions given on the date fixed will cause the absolute rupture of all negotiations, and the proces-verbal, the confession, with full particulars, shall be published in the press of every capital of Europe.

We are, with profound respect and the assurance of our deep and abiding sympathy, your highness' servants,

PHILIDOR DE FIVAS.
ANATOLE MIRABEL.

The confession, which was full and explicit, bore the prince's signature, the attestation of the witnesses thereto, and the words "copie conforme," with the seal and signature of the notary public, "La Ramie (Paul), Place de la Sahara, Biskra."

"Do you believe in all this?" I at once asked the partners, Black and Brightsmith.

"It rings rather false," said Harry. "But the facts are precise, and Prince Casimir, who is our client, takes the very gloomiest view of the situation. He has heard nothing from his son for some weeks—months, indeed—and except for the letters of credit that have turned up pretty regularly—at least until six weeks ago—has had no idea of his whereabouts. We rather think he distrusts his son, or at least is so furiously angry at the scandal that he will not look at the case calmly."

"What is he like, this young prince? Good sort? Bad lot? Which?"

"Frankly, I am on his side. Black here"—Black was a tall, solemn chap, preternaturally and prematurely grave, with slow voice and drooping eyelid—"has been rather against him."

"No, no; not quite that," protested Black; "but I have thought him too frivolous and fond of pleasure—not sufficiently alive to the obligation of noblesse oblige."

"Well, anyhow, there is an element of doubt," I said. "It seems highly improbable that a young prince just out of his teens is a professional Greek, skilled in dirty tricks with the cards. That, on the face of it, first. Then the fact that Prince Casimir has heard nothing direct from his son—no appeal, no apology, no attempted exculpation. This rather tells in the lad's favor, I think. If I am asked, I should say, 'Don't pay—not at least till the story is verified.'"

"His highness will not run that risk. He insists upon the money being sent out and every stipulation fulfilled to the letter. It drives him wild, the idea of a Medea posted as a cheat through Europe," answered Brightsmith.

"I don't say refuse. But at least be certain that the case is clear. There should be time to settle that question between now and Nov. 23. I should like to look into it on the spot at once."

"At Biskra?"

"Certainly. There is time, I believe, for me to pay a visit to Biskra to make inquiries, hear all about this De Fivas and Mirabel and the rest. Above all, to see the young prince and hear his own version."

"He has given it here," said old Black, hitting the confession with his knuckles as it lay upon the table.

"He is said to have given it there. That may be a forgery. The signature, the official stamp of the notary, both might have been obtained by some nefarious dodge. The young prince may be under coercion."

"My dear Major Macnaghten-Innes," broke in Black impatiently for one so sedate and stolid, "in my experience an ounce of fact is worth a shipload of conjecture. I think that the safest course is to send the money—exchange it for the confession. Let us carry out the contract. That, moreover, in fact, is what our client wishes—silent compliance and no risk."

Brightsmith, having fuller confidence in my skill, took my view, and after much debate it was decided that Prince Casimir should be consulted. He came up to Gresham street, a rather limp old gentleman, to whom this was a crowning bitterness in a life of disappointment, and we had some difficulty in persuading him to the bolder course. It was the money that settled it. He was not rich and would have been glad to save the £1,300 blackmail.

Having arranged that the sum in question should await my orders at Cook's bank in Algiers, I left London for Biskra on Nov. 2, and, taking the most expeditious route, that via Marseilles and Philippville, reached the desert town on the evening of the third day, Nov. 5. Allowing three clear days for the return journey to Algiers, where, if my inquiry failed, I must be on the evening of Nov. 22, I had just 16 days before me.

Biskra owns several hotels, but I chose that which had been named in the letter from MM. de Fivas and Mirabel believing I should be safest in the heart of the enemy's country. As I had my guns with me and proposed to call upon both the French commandant and the kaid, or Arab governor, as an English sportsman, eager to hunt all kinds of game, I hoped to escape importunate curiosity. In support of this character I rode out twice with the kaid's falcons and spent a night in the desert under the Aures mountains.

At the same time I prosecuted my inquiries with the utmost caution. If it got wind that an agent from Prince Casimir was in Biskra, my mission might fail at the very outset, and the worst would happen. I was satisfied the first day to walk through the Place de la Sahara, where I did actually find the brass plate of "La Ramie, Notary." At the door of his office or etude I ascertained, too, that a club called the Cercle el Salahin existed, and that it was not difficult to gain admission to it.

But as yet I could hear of no "De Fivas," no "Mirabel." There were no such persons residing at the Hotel des Zibans, the very place from which they wrote making the demands! Of course people might and do make use of an address that is borrowed or fictitious, yet there was comfort in the thought that these high toned gentlemen were not persons very well known.

Again, I could not find that any prince, certainly no Prince Stanislas de Medea, had recently sojourned in Biskra. This was also satisfactory so far as it went, yet I could not set much store by it, for princes of all categories have a fondness for incognito, and there might be good reasons why Prince Stanislas should pass under a smaller and an assumed name. I had his photograph, reputed a good likeness, and I always carried it about with me, hoping that I might run up against the original in some odd corner; but not only did I never meet him, but I could hear of no one answering to his description at any of the hotels.

My first substantial move was made when I was admitted as a member of the El Salahin club. I at once examined the list, but looked in vain for the names "De Fivas" and "Mirabel." They were not members of the club, that was clear.

This to my mind knocked the bottom out of the whole story. If a gambling scandal had occurred in the club, it would surely have been dealt with by members, not outsiders. Certainly not by such outsiders, shadowy, obscure personages, of whom, after five days' inquiry, I could hear nothing in Biskra; but there was still stronger reason to doubt the story. Now that I was a member I was in a position to ask cautiously about the case.

No one had heard of it at all. It was pure invention. There had been no cheating, no Prince Stanislas in the club.

This conclusion relieved me of all anxiety with respect to the negotiations. The blackmailers were not to be greatly dreaded; their plot was thin and commonplace; their threats might be disregarded, and the money must assuredly not be paid.

But I found myself in the presence of a much more serious question. It was perfectly clear to me that something had happened to the young prince. No plot of this kind could have been set on foot without his being actively or passively concerned in it. He was a party to it, whether as victim or tool or prime mover. For a moment I wondered whether it was the last. Had this young scapegrace sought thus to mulct a father not too liberal with his supplies?

No, I could not bring myself to believe this quite. It was so much more likely that he had fallen a prey to some artful villains who by some means or other had recognized him in Biskra, penetrated his incognito and turned their knowledge to serve their own nefarious ends.

This implied foul play of the worst kind. They might even have made away with him in this faroff semi-barbarous land. At least they could hold him sequestrated somewhere, a close prisoner, until they had achieved their purpose—the extortion of hush money for a social offense that only existed in their own evil minds.

I saw now that it was my bounden duty to apply to the authorities. The police at Biskra were semimilitary in character, and under the orders of the commandant, a colonel of Spahis, Baron d'Hautrine by name, whose acquaintance I had already made.

He was a striking personage in his way, tall, of commanding presence, a soldier before everything, a military dandy in the best sense, always spick and span, in the whitest of shirt cuffs, the smartest and most perfectly fitting uniform. He was also a man of the world. Consigned now by the chances of a military service to this remote but important post, he kept himself abreast of all that went on in Paris, indeed in Europe. For the English he expressed a warm and genuine liking, based on pleasant days spent and pleasant friendships made when military attache to the French embassy in London.

Now he received me with great cordiality, but when he had heard my whole story he shook his head with grave disapproval and said: "You should have taken me into your confidence sooner, my dear comrade. We are late. We have lost valuable time. If this young prince has—whose father I knew in Vienna, and his mother, she was a Princess de Gaulfromont—if Prince Stanislas has really been here and if he has fallen among thieves in the way you suggest, I fear the thing has gone too far. He is probably beyond our help."

"Killed? Murdered?" I asked bluntly.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"It is a poor confession to make, but out here in these wilds such things have been. Strange things. The strangest is perhaps this story. Frankly, monsieur, I hardly credit it. It fails at the very beginning. We do not even know that Prince Stanislas has ever been in Biskra. I question that even."

"He has given it here," said old Black.

"Would you have known?"

"As a matter of course I think he would have come to me. I think he would have allowed me to show him some attention. In any case the hotel registers—you know our French system—would certainly have told me. No Prince de Medea has been recorded among the arrivals at Biskra, believe me. I should have heard."

"But if he was incognito for reasons of his own?"

"We will have the registers. Let us see if there is any one like him on the lists. But you tell me you have yourself inquired at the hotels. I fear this will lead us no further."

The lists were brought, but, as the baron prophesied, they told us nothing.

"No," he said, "I see only one spot of firm ground anywhere, a point from which possibly we may travel in the right direction."

"The notary public?"

"Exactly, M. La Ramie is a real, tangible fact—the only notary public in Biskra. I know him personally a little, by reputation still better, as an honorable, straightforward functionary, who would hardly lend himself to anything underhand. French notaries, as a rule, bear a deservedly high character. We had better see M. La Ramie. He can at least tell you the truth about the confession. A record of the copy, made and attested, will be kept in his office, if it ever was made, which I doubt."

We walked down without delay to the Place de la Sahara and were shown in at once. All doors opened before the commandant of the garrison.

M. La Ramie, an aged man, who was in slippers and wore a black skullcap, was most courteous and obliging, prepared to give us any information in his power. But he knew nothing of a confession made by Prince Stanislas de Medea. Nothing of the sort had been brought to his etude. He had never heard of De Fivas or Mirabel.

Then I laid the copy before him, asking if that was not his office seal, his signature.

"The seal, yes; the signature, no. The first has been stolen, I know by whom; the second forged—undoubtedly forged, by the same coquin, voleur, escroc, sacripant, fainéant." The staid old notary grew purple with rage as he rolled out abusive epithets, then paled suddenly with another emotion, alarm and misgiving. "He will ruin me yet, disgrace me utterly, for who shall say where his abstractions, his misuse of my confidence, will cease?"

"Was he one of your clerks?" asked the colonel.

"My first clerk, Picpus, whom I drove out of my etude some two months back for flagrant misconduct. Liar, rogue, thief, gambler, Greek, he wasted his substance and mine in every low hell, at the roulette tables in the market place, in the dancing dens of the Ouled Nail."

"What became of him?"

"I heard that he had gone down to the coast, to Algiers or to Constantine, and again that he was lurking somewhere near. He was seen at Sidi Okba, drunk in the bazaar and covered with flies. Another said he had gone on to Touggourt and meant to go over to the"—

"I do not believe myself that he has left Biskra—neither he nor his fast friend and boon companion, the croupier of the Cercle el Salahin."

"Della Croce?" quickly asked Baron d'Hautrine, and I also pricked up my ears at the mention of the club. We had struck another clew.

"This Della Croce," my friend the colonel told me as we walked away from the notary's, "is probably at the bottom of this business. He was once in a good position, had money and, I believe, rank—Della Croce is not his real name—but he lost it all at play. When he was bankrupt in cash and almost in character, he was brought out here this last season to act as croupier at the casino, just to keep him from starvation. I heard of him—I never saw him, for, as you will understand, I do not frequent those places—heard of him as a man with a history, a man who had been in good, in the best, society, knew men and cities, but had sunk into a mere adventurer, a vaurien and chevalier d'industrie. It is possible that he knew the prince by sight, had met him or heard of him in Europe, and when he came up here—if he ever came"—

"Which is as good as proved," I put in.

"Not to my satisfaction. You stick to your point, however. It is like you English. But will you explain why no one, none of us at any rate, has met him or heard of him? Biskra is a small place. Why are there no traces of him?"

"That is the darkest part of the business, to my mind."

"You shall not say, monsieur, that we have not tried our best to clear up that. There shall be no imputation of foul play undetected where I command. Immediate search shall be made through the district—a complete battue. Your Prince Charmant must be very securely hidden if he escapes our people. He shall be found whether alive or dead."

He was not found nevertheless. But a day or two later the baron sent for me and said they had laid hands upon the two rogues, Picpus and Della Croce.

"They are both in Algiers, known to and identified by the police. No doubt they await your arrival with the magot, the great prize for which they have angled so cleverly. Now we shall arrest them. I am writing to beg that this be done at once, for by interrogation they may be got to confess what they have done with the prince—at least when in custody they cannot carry out their programme. They will not be silenced by the payments they demand, but they cannot very well communicate with the press."

This news in a measure ended my mission, which did not extend beyond laying bare and neutralizing a clever attempt at extortion. But I could not rest satisfied with that—I had still to fulfill a duty to my employer. I must unravel the more serious mystery of the prince's disappearance.

So I prepared to return without delay to Algiers and assist, so far as might be permitted, in the examination of the conspirators.

Then luck interposed in my favor, and in no profession does the action of blind chance go further than in that of the detective. The strange fact has been proved again and again and might be illustrated by many curious examples.

The very day before that fixed for my departure I was wandering aimlessly through the little town of Biskra, when chance—the detective's good fortune rather—took me into an Arab caravansary on the outskirts near where the road comes in from Touggourt and El Wayla, the farthest confines of the French territory.

It was of the same character as those I had seen in the far east, a great square inclosure, the center filled with refuse and garbage, among which stood the camels, horses and other animals, while on the four sides were low doors opening upon the travelers' rooms.

A little on one side was a new arrival—one of those old fashioned, hooded vans seldom seen out of France and only there in out of the way districts remote from railways and large towns. They are used by quack doctors, cheap jacks, wandering photographers and the like. The proprietors of this van seemed to combine all these callings with that of horse dealer, for a number of promising colts stood around, tethered by their fetlocks, and an old man in blue blouse and sabots was giving them water. Suddenly I saw him look toward the back of the van, give a low, shrill whistle, and whisper:

"Gare! La patronne. Et patiti—et patita!"

Following the direction of his signal I saw two young people flying apart with a haste that showed they were doing wrong. It was the old, old story. Love was not running smoothly, and the chief obstacle was no doubt this stalwart female in the man's red berretta who had just entered the caravansary.

I drew near, amused as I saw the youth snatch up a water bucket, the girl hurriedly resume her task of shredding cabbages in the pot-a-feu, while the woman—mistress or mother, probably both—called one an idle vagabond and the other a shameless minx.

"I love her to distraction."

Then I caught the lad's face and was held instantly spellbound.

It was undoubtedly Prince Stanislas de Medea.

For all his ragged, dusty clothes, his ill kempt locks and grimy face, I recognized him beyond all question as the original of the photograph I now held in my hands.

"Surely it is time, prince," I said, accosting him at once in English, "time that this masquerade should end. I come from your father. He fears that you are dead. He almost wishes it, for by some mad folly you have nearly brought an indelible stain upon an ancient name."

He had meant, I saw clearly, to deny his identity, but as I went on his eyes filled with tears, and he stammered out:

"I do not understand. I have done nothing very wrong. I love her to distraction"—

Then I led him straight out of the inclosure and, much to the surprise of all who met us thus arm in arm, took the princely stable boy to my hotel and heard all he had to tell.

There was nothing very new in his story. He had been wandering up from the coast incognito, meaning to seek adventure in the farthest limits, when he had fallen in with these vagabond traders and had been attracted by the pretty Yvette, who had laughed him to scorn, then dragged him at her apron strings, a hopeless and lovesick youth, prepared to play any part, accept any rough and ignoble work, only to be near her and press his still unrequited suit.

Della Croce must have seen him when passing through Biskra. Prince Stanislas remembered the man, had met him one day in the bazaar and had some difficulty in shaking him off.

Out of this the whole plot had grown. It originated no doubt with Della Croce, but it must have been aided and developed by the notary's clerk.

But my task was not quite ended yet. I had extreme difficulty in weaning Prince Stanislas from his inamorata. He refused at first point blank to leave the van. It was not until I took these good folk—true Bohemians, yet in their way honorable, fair dealing Biscayans—into my confidence that I succeeded in getting him away.

The mother, with her strong, harsh voice, clinched the matter at once.

"He could not marry her. That would not be editable. Anything else—merci, monsieur; trop d'honneur."

I believe Yvette eventually married a fournier (pay sergeant) in the zouaves and was handsomely dowered by Prince Casimir.

As for Prince Stanislas, he went down like a lamb to Algiers, where I left him to bear witness against the rogues who had tried to ruin him, and I returned home.

THE END.

Interior Shades.

Colors are divided into warm and cool shades. This is not due to mere notion, as can be readily tested. If on a winter's day a blue cloth and a red cloth are placed on top of a snowdrift, it will be found that the red much more quickly melts its way down because the red absorbs the most heat from the sun's rays. Blue and green are cool, while violet, red and yellow are warm. All the tints and tone of cool shades are desirable in rooms of southern exposure or in rooms used mostly in summer. On the other hand, the north rooms should have warm tints and shades. Dark rooms should have few tones, as the light warm tints will in a measure make up the lack of sunshine.—J. Willson in American Home.

The Only Way to Get Married.

There is a virtue in the ipsissima verba prescribed for ceremonials which some people can never be got to understand, and at Peterborough this denseness led to the postponement of a wedding. In the church were duly assembled the guests, the officiating clergyman and the bride and bridegroom. The service commenced, and all went smoothly till the priest asked the question, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?"

"Yes," said the prospective husband, who evidently did not go in for archaisms.

It was explained to him that "I will" was the regulation reply. Whereupon the bridegroom began to argue about it, insisting that "Yes" was quite sufficient for the purpose, and that as he meant to do his duty by the girl the exact form of assent could not matter.

At last his attitude became so aggressively positive that the parson shut his book and refused to continue the service, and the couple had to leave the church unwed.—London News.

Blushing.

In a learned work on criminology it is stated that out of 98 young men criminals 44 did not blush when examined. Of 122 women criminals 81 per cent did not blush. From this it seems that writers of fiction are all in the wrong, and that, instead of making their heroines betray their emotions by blushing, they should leave that part of the regulation programme to their admirers of the other sex.

It is also noted by the author that women blush about the ears rather than on the cheek. Perhaps some time soon scientists will be able to tell us why, without apparent reason, one or other of our ears suddenly blushes and burns, and if, as the old wives tell us, it is a sign that some one is speaking of us how we can tell who it may be. We all know that it is "right for spite and left for love," but the knowledge is not very useful to us, and nowadays we like to know the why and the wherefore of everything.

Mrs. Gladstone as a Listener.

"Mrs. Gladstone cultivated the art of listening to her husband to a perfection that I never saw equaled," says an English writer. "When he spoke, her absolute attention was always at his command—in fact, I do not believe anybody ever was so absorbed as Mrs. Gladstone looked. I suspect that she had learned how to wear that absolutely listening air while her mind followed its own track. But it was a decided help to him, for it secured at table and elsewhere a general silence when he wished to deliver his opinions without any appearance that he personally was demanding it. Mrs. Gladstone's own little speeches to the women Liberals, too, were always on one topic, what her husband thought or how he was feeling. In short, for the old ideal of wifehood, Mrs. Gladstone was a perfect model."

Best Land For Rape.

Like most rank growing crops, rape prefers a rich soil. During five years of experimenting at the Wisconsin station the crop was grown on different kinds of soil, and it was found that a warm, friable soil, rich in humus or decaying vegetable matter, gave the best results. Old pasture lands when brought to a fine tilth are considered exceptionally good for rape. The best results in the series of experiments were obtained on newly broken land. To prepare the land for rape it is advised to plow in the fall and to bring the land to a fine tilth by means of a pulverizer early in the spring.

Sugar Beet Items.

In some Wisconsin sugar beet experiments it was found that white beets are richer in sugar and have a higher coefficient of purity than red beets. Proper culture was found to be of greater importance than the use of any particular kind of standard seed. It was observed that in general beets grown after cereals were of good quality, and that beets following summer fallow were exceptionally high in sugar content and purity.

News and Notes.

An Orange Judd Farmer correspondent says it is his experience that fresh, clean eggs, gathered in October and packed in oats or middlings, with the smaller end down and no two eggs touching each other, will be found in March with albumen as clear and of the same consistency as when first packed.

The method of inoculating with soil that is usually recommended consists in scattering broadcast on the plowed ground about one ton per acre of soil from a field of clover, vetch, etc. This earth should be harrowed in promptly and thoroughly.

From the number of requests made for blackleg vaccine to the Kansas station from people all over the state much interest seems to be felt in its use.

Owing to the short apple crop the supply of cider and cider vinegar promises to be limited and to bring good prices.

There appears to be an increased demand from Europe for American flaxseed.

The Cornell station finds in the powdered soaps now much used a source of injury and sometimes death for swill fed pigs. The danger is in poisoning from an excess of alkali.

The wheat crop of the world for 1898 is estimated by the department of agriculture at 2,640,000,000 bushels, the largest crop on record, though this is somewhat offset by the smallness of the reserve stock.

The crop report gives the average for Irish potatoes on Oct. 1 at 10.0 points higher than the October condition last year, but 2.7 below the mean of October averages for the past ten years.

BARTER AND SALE IN GIRLS.

Different Views of English Writers Upon This Interesting Subject.

English writers are again pounding away at the old assertion that in what is known as society girls are given by their parents to the husbands who have the most money, says the Louisville Commercial. Ella Hepworth Dixon, however, has different views. Instead of the men being "bidders," she claims that the supposedly coy young women occupy that position. She says: "It is an open secret, indeed, that most of the 'bidding' is done on the side of the maidens. The marrying young man has become so scarce and the charms of bachelor life so manifold that Hebe herself would hardly have an attractive offer nowadays unless she were provided with a handsome dowry. More than often Hebe's father has to pay my gentleman's debts before the requisite ceremony at St. Paul's enables the young lady to provide her new husband with an income. There is a fixed scale, I understand, which regulates the price of husbands. It is a notorious fact that the man who succeeds in geting into parliament has enhanced his value threefold as a marketable commodity. A colonel of the hussars, even though indifferently well preserved, is worth from £1,000 to £3,000 a year, though he can not hope for handsome settlements. Peers and their eldest sons are ruinously dear, owing to the recent strong American competition. English baronets, too, command a fairly good price. The modern benedict, indeed, requires to be handsomely compensated for assuming the responsibilities of family life. The young man sometimes fights shy, even up to the wedding morn; but in the end, if the settlements are satisfactory, he succumbs. He is measured by his relatives—and especially by his bride's—his bachelor friends assume a false cheerfulness, and he is sometimes seen driving off, with a wife and glossy brown portmanteau, half dazed and covered with rice, before he has quite realized that he has been put up for auction and purchased for cash down. The penniless young girl of good family, however pretty, may make up her mind to spinsterhood in our ungallant society of today. There are no ogre-like pashas peering around to offer a fair price. She may be charming, clever and attractive, but she has, alas! no market value at all. Youth and beauty are so common that they arouse but little enthusiasm. Many men regard a well-bred young girl as an unmitigated bore."

WHY SOME MEN DIE POOR.

They Pick Up the Same Obstacles Every Year.

In a downtown village store the wiseacres sat in council on the nail-kegs and cracker boxes, says the Lewiston Journal. "I'll tell just what kind of a man Tom Jones was," said the chief critic, a sharp-eyed but not unkindly son of the soil. "He's dead now and we can't hurt him by what we say, and I might as well speak plain out. He never got on in the world, and there was a mighty good reason for it. Fact is, he never did anything so 'twould stay done. He was a good worker; he lived on the next farm to me a dozen years, and I can testify that he wasn't lazy. He could mow, for instance, and was careful to pick up every stone in front of his scythe. He'd pick it up and carefully lay it out of his way behind him. Next year, when he came to mow that field, he'd pick up the same stones again and lay them behind him, and that way he picked those stones over and over year after year. That way of doing things gave him a good chance to work hard and die poor, and that was what ailed him all through life."

Elias Howe's Dream.

It has been said that Elias Howe almost beggarded himself before he discovered where the eye of the sewing machine needle should be located. His original idea was to follow the model of the ordinary needle, which has the eye at the heel. The plan would not do, and he puzzled and worked without success. One night he dreamed that he was building a sewing machine for a savage king in a savage country. He thought the king gave him twenty-four hours to complete the machine and make it sew; if not finished in that time death was to be the punishment. He finally gave it up and he dreamed that he was taken out to be executed. He noticed that the warriors carried spears that were pierced through the head, and instantly came a solution of the difficulty. He suddenly awoke and running to his workshop, modeled a needle with an eye at the point.

Traveling Companions.

Travelers often prove by their experiences that under certain conditions all men are equal. A German banker traveling by rail in a first-class carriage toward Vienna, had as a fellow-traveler at one of the intermediate stations an old gentleman, who entered into conversation and proved very pleasant. The banker got out before his companion, and as he did so asked the gentleman how far he was going. The gentleman replied, "To Vienna." "I have a daughter very well married there," said the banker, "I should like to give you a note of introduction to her." "I have also a daughter very well married there," said the other. "Would it be too great a liberty to ask the name?" inquired the banker. "My daughter," the gentleman answered, "is married to the Emperor of Austria." It was the old king of Bavaria.

Book and magazine binding neatly done at the Journal Office.